Chirurgus Marinus:

OR, THE

Sea-Chirurgion.

Being Inſtructions to Junior Chirurgic Practitioners, who deſign to ſerve at Sea in this Imploy.

In two General Parts.

The Firſt Part contains Neceſſary Directions, how the Chirurgion ſhould furniſh himſelf with Medicines, Inſtruments, and Neceſſaries, fit for that Office; together with a Medicinal Catalogue, and an Exemplary Invoyce.

The Second Part contains the Surgions Practice at Sea, both Chirurgical and Phyſical; which Practical part ſerves as well at Land as at Sea.

By JOHN MOYLE, *Sen.*
One of Their Majeſties Superannuated Sea-Chirurgions.

LONDON, Printed for *Eben. Tracy*, at the *Three Bibles* on *London-bridge*, and *H. Barnard* at the *Bible* in the *Poultry*. 1693.

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COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND

TO THE

WORSHIPFUL

THE

MASTERS,

OR

GOVERNOURS,

OF

Chirurgeons-Hall,

LONDON.

Worthy Gentlemen,

IT is not unknown to ſome of you (if not all) that by your appointment I have had the Honour to

be a Sea-Chirurgion (for not a few years) in the Royal Navy of *England*: And that now being grown in years, and not capable to hold it longer, (in that Imploy) I am by Their Majeſties Grace and Pleaſure Superanuated. Therefore upon my *Exit*, I reſolved to write this Tract according to what Skill and Experience I have attained, not only for the uſe of others of my Calling, (eſpecially the Junior Sons of *Eſculapius*) but alſo for the good of every of Their Majeſties Seamen, Souldiers, and Subjects,

Subjects, that ſhall hereafter happen to be Wounded, or Diſeaſed, at Sea.

For thoſe Surgeons, whoſe younger years, or Non-opportunity, have not permitted them to arrive at that degree of Experience as is requiſite, but are altogether unacquainted with the Sea-Practice, (or at leaſt ways have not been in Ingagements, or Sea-fights) will (I hope) by this Book, Learn how, and with what, to Practice effectually; and conſequently, to ſave the

Lives and Limbs of many, by Gods Aſſiſtance.

I undertook this Work, not that I think better of my Self than of other Sea-Surgeons, (for there are ſome who were my Contemporaries in the Navy, and in the Wars, whoſe Knowledge I eſteem better than my own) but I write this becauſe I ſee a Neceſſity for it, and yet others have not done it; and (indeed) I have more leiſure time now than others, being I am (by Royal Benignity) acquitted the Marine

rine Imploy, and live aſhore on Their Majeſties aſſigned Allowance.

Now as I have at all times had my Imployments from your Worſhipful Company, ſo (with all Submiſſion) I Dedicate this Book unto you, earneſtly hoping it will find your Candid Reception: I have taken what care I can to Write as becomes a Chirurgion, eſpecially conſidering your more Mature and Piercing Judgments to whom I preſent it. So wiſhing you

all Health and Happineſs, I Subſcribe my Self,

Your Worſhips

very Humble, and

Affectionate Servant,

John Moyle, *Sen.*

THE

THE PREFACE.

MOſt Ingenious Sons of Art, Junior, Doctors, Chirurgions of England: Succeſs.

For as much as for many years I have Practiſed in this Noble Chirurgic Art, eſpecially at Sea, in the Royal Navy of England; and conſequently, have acquired that Experience, that you who are younger, have not as yet had

the opportunity to attain unto, I thought my ſelf obliged (being now ſuperanuated) to impart unto you my Practice and Method in Curing, to the end, that by it you may arrive to be able Practiſts in this Affair, and that the Sick *and Wounded may receive benefit by it. It was the ſaying of a Learned Man,* Non ſolum natus nobis ſumus, *&c. We are not born for our ſelves alone; ſo now I have done what good I can at Sea, I aim in this Work ſtill to do more good.*

You may ſee by it, that it was not Collected out of other Authors;

Authors; howbeit, it contains the general Practice of moſt Chirurgions, (eſpecially ſuch as uſe the Sea) but it hath been my own Practice, and I wiſh it may be yours; for (you may aſſure your ſelf) it is not founded upon frothy Notions, but it is the Product of real Experiences. You will find me throughout the Book as ſuccinct as poſſible, for I am ſenſible prolixity would be but tireſome to you, and is in no ways pleaſing to me, (for I affect brevity with pith in it.)

Now this one thing let me Requeſt of you, It is only that

that you will peruſe me throughly, and then either Cenſure or Approve according as you find.

John Moyle, *Sen.*

From my Houſe in *Betts's-ſtreet*, near *Well-Cloſe-Square*, *London*, this 29th. of *September*, 1692.

THE

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THE TABLE OF THE First Part.

Containing ſeveral Neceſſary directions to be obſerved by all Junior Sea-Chirurgions; as alſo a Medicinal Catalogue, and an Exemplary Invoyce.

THE firſt Direction: Concerning the divers Accidents and Diſtempers that are moſt incident at Sea, and which of them do uſually attend each particular Climate, or Expedition. pag. 2

The ſecond direction: About carrying Medicines chiefly of the moſt univerſal

ſal tendency to cure Marine Diſeaſes, and Hurts withal. p. 3

The third direction: Teacheth the divers forms of Medicines that the Surgion ſhould carry, yet having one and the ſame Vertue. p. 5

The fourth direction: Concerning what Medicines are commonly moſt expended at Sea, *and which are leſs frequently uſed there.* p. 6

The fifth direction: Sheweth how to ſave charge and incumberance in the carriage of Medicines, and to obſerve what Druggs or Medicines the Country affords that the Ship is bound unto. p. 7

The ſixth direction: Teacheth what quantity of each Medicine is proper to be carried by the Chirurgion, either in a Man of War, or Merchant-man. p. 36

The ſeventh direction, Adviſeth the Chirurgion to ſee that the Medicines that he puts up be good, and not ſophiſticated. p. 40

The eighth direction, Concerning the preſerving of Medicines good when they are at Sea. p. 41

THE

THE
Medicinal Catalogue,
WITH ITS
CONTENTS,

Of certain Medicines to be made up as there is occasion: Together with the Catalogue Numbers.

Aqua Stiptica, No. 3. pag. 11
Basilicon Compositum at this mark ☞ p. 13
Balsamum Catagmaticum, No. 10. p. 15
Balsamum Consolida, No. 11. p. 16
Cautria Potentialis, No. 2. p. 11
Cataplasma Resolvens, No. 19. p. 21
Cataplasma suppurans, No. 20. ibid.
Cataplasma ad Squinanthi, No 21. ibid.

Chirurgical

Chirurgical Inſtruments, No. 22. p.22
Catharticks, No. 24. p. 24
Cerviſſia Purgans, No. 28. p. 26.
Defenſivum magnum, No. 4. p. 12
Defenſivum minor, No. 5. p. ibid.
Digeſtivum Optimum, No. 6. p. 13.
Diæta ſalubris, No. 23. p. 22
Decoctum Senna Gereonis, No 25. p.25
Decoctum Epithimum, No. 26. ibid.
Decoctum Amarum, No. 27. ibid.
Decoctum Emolliens, No. 30. p. 26
Decoctum Carminiativum, No. 31. p. 27.
Decoctum Guiacum, No. 34. p. 28
Fomentum Sanitivum, No. 12. p. 18
Gargariſmus ad inflamatio., No. 16. p. 20
Gargariſmus ad Carcinoma, No. 17. ibid.
Gargariſmus ad Relaxatio. No. 18. ibid.
Linimentum Compoſitum, No 7. p. 14
Lixivium Fortis, No. 13. p. 18
Potus Aperitiv. No. 29. p. 26
Ptiſan Pectorala, No 33. p. 28
Reſtrictiva Maxima, No. 1. p. 11.
Suppoſſitaria Opt. No. 32. p. 27.
Tinctura de Myrrha, No. 8. p. 14
Tinctura Balſamica, No. 9. ibid.
Traumatic Hauſtus, No. 14. p. 19
Traumatic Powder, No. 15. ibid.

THE

THE

Exemplary Invoyce,

Containing Cordial-Waters, Tinctures, Syrups, Electuaries, Cordial and Purging; Pills, Powders, Chymical Preparations, Drugs, Seeds, Farina's, Chymical Oiles, Simple Oiles, Compound Oiles, Unguents, Emplaſters, Herbs and Flowers, which are commonly carried in Sea-Surgions Cheſts, and uſed. From

p. 30 *to* 36

How to make the firſt Intentions.

p. 44

How to Furniſh the Dreſſing-Box.

p. 46

THE

THE TABLE OF THE CHAPTERS.

Chap. 1.

Sheweth the Sea-Chirurgion how to prepare for a Sea-fight. p. 48

Chap. 2.

Sheweth how to Amputate a Limb, whether Leg or Arm. p. 50

Chap. 3.

Sheweth what the Chirurgion ought to do the first and second days after the Fight. p. 56.

Chap. 4.

Sheweth how to cure an Amputated Wound. p. 58

Chap. 5

Chap. 5.

Sheweth how to cure a great Wound in a Muſculous part with loſs of ſubſtance. p. 62

Chap. 6.

Sheweth how to cure an Inciſed Wound in an Nervous part, without loſs of ſubſtance. p. 65

Chap. 7.

Sheweth how to cure a Wound by Gunſhot in the Joint. p. 69

Chap. 8.

Sheweth the cure of deep Wounds by Gunſhot in a Muſculous part. p. 73

Chap. 9.

Sheweth how to cure a Wound of the Face or Head, without a Fracture of the Bone. p. 77

Chap. 10.

Sheweth the cure of a penetrating Wound of the Body, Back or Breaſt, p. 79

Chap. 11.

Sheweth the cure of a Punctured wound in the Throat. p. 83

Chap. 12.

Sheweth the cure of wounds in the Abdomen or Belly. p. 86

Chap. 13.

Sheweth the cure of large contuſed wounds

wounds of the Limbs. p. 89

Chap. 14.

Sheweth the cure of a Gangren. p. 93

Chap. 15.

Sheweth the cure of Burns and Scalds. p. 96

Chap. 16.

Sheweth how to cure a man that hath fallen into the Sea. p. 98

Chap. 17.

Sheweth the cure of a crick in the back. p. 99

Chap. 18.

Sheweth the cure of a ſprein of the joint. p. 101

Chap. 19.

Sheweth the cure of either a Fracture or Diſlocation of a Rib. p. 102

Chap. 20.

Sheweth how to cure the Jaw-bone Diſlocated. p. 103

Chap. 21.

Sheweth the Cure of a Fractured or Luxated Clevicula, or Cannel-bone. p. 105

Chap. 22.

Teacheth the cure of Fractures of the Skull, whether ſimple or compound. p. 106

Chap. 23.

Teacheth the cure of Fractures of the Limbs,

Limbs, whether ſimple or compound. p. 115

Chap. 24.

Teacheth the cure of a diſlocation of the ſhoulder-bone. p. 121

Chap. 25.

Teacheth to reduce a diſlocation of the Hip-bone. p. 123

Chap. 26.

Teacheth to reduce a diſlocated Wriſt, or Ankle. p. 125

Chap. 27.

Sheweth the cure of Boiles and Fellons. p. 126

Chap. 28.

Sheweth the cure of a Tumor in an Emunctory. p. 127

Chap. 29.

Teacheth the cure of an Eryſipellas, or St. Anthony's *Fire.* p. 129

Chap. 30.

Sheweth the cure of an Ulcered Leg, with foulneſs of the bone. p. 133

Chap. 31.

Teacheth the cure of the Morbus Venereus. p. 137

In its differences of appearance: As,

The cure of a Gonorrhæa. p. 138

The cure of Shankers. p. 140

The cure of Bubo's. p. 141

The

wounds of the Limbs. p. 89

Chap. 14.

Sheweth the cure of a Gangren. p. 93

Chap. 15.

Sheweth the cure of Burns and Scalds. p. 96

Chap. 16.

Sheweth how to cure a man that hath fallen into the Sea. p. 98

Chap. 17.

Sheweth the cure of a crick in the back. p. 99

Chap. 18.

Sheweth the cure of a ſprein of the joint. p. 101

Chap. 19.

Sheweth the cure of either a Fracture or Diſlocation of a Rib. p. 102

Chap. 20.

Sheweth how to cure the Jaw-bone Diſlocated. p. 103

Chap. 21.

Sheweth the Cure of a Fractured or Luxated Clevicula, or Cannel-bone. p. 105

Chap. 22.

Teacheth the cure of Fractures of the Skull, whether ſimple or compound. p. 106

Chap. 23.

Teacheth the cure of Fractures of the Limbs,

Limbs, whether ſimple or compound. p. 115

Chap. 24.

Teacheth the cure of a diſlocation of the ſhoulder-bone. p. 121

Chap. 25.

Teacheth to reduce a diſlocation of the Hip-bone. p. 123

Chap. 26.

Teacheth to reduce a diſlocated Wriſt, or Ankle. p. 125

Chap. 27.

Sheweth the cure of Boiles and Fellons. p. 126

Chap. 28.

Sheweth the cure of a Tumor in an Emunctory. p. 127

Chap. 29.

Teacheth the cure of an Eryſipellas, or St. Anthony's *Fire.* p. 129

Chap. 30.

Sheweth the cure of an Ulcered Leg, with foulneſs of the bone. p. 133

Chap. 31.

Teacheth the cure of the Morbus Venereus. p. 137

In its differences of appearance: As,

The cure of a Gonorrhæa. p. 138

The cure of Shankers. p. 140

The cure of Bubo's. p. 141

The

The cure of the Confirm'd-Pox. p. 143
The cure of the Morbus Venereus *by Purging and* Sweating. p. 144
The Morbus Venereus *cured by Salivation and* Sweating. p. 146
To raise a Salivation by Unction. p. 148
To raise a Salivation by inward means. p. 149
The Sudorifick Diet-drink. p. 152
Decoctum Amarum. p. 154

Chap. 32.

Of the cure of a Calenture, or Febris Militaris, *with other Fevers.* p. 155

Chap. 33.

Of the cure of a Dysenteria, or Bloody-Flux, with other Fluxes. p. 169

Chap. 34.

Of the Cure of Scorbutum, or the Scurvy, with its symptomates. p. 179

Chap. 35.

Of the cure of Agues, especially the Quartan. p. 191

Chap. 36.

Of the Cholick and Gripes. p. 200

Chap. 37.

Of Gravel and Strangury. p. 203

Chap. 38.

Of Arthritic pains, or Joint-diseases. p. 209

Chap.

Chap. 39.
Of Rheumatiſms, or parts taken with Lameneſs. p. 215
Chap. 40.
Of ſurfeits and their cure. p. 223
Chap. 41.
Of Pleureſie, and ſtitches in the ſides. p. 228
Chap. 42.
Of the Quincy, and inflamation of the Tonſils. p. 233
Chap. 43.
The Relaxation of the Uvula's and Amigdals. p. 237
Chap. 44.
Of Extranious things got into the Throat. p. 239
Chap. 45.
Of violent bleeding at the Noſe. p. 240
Chap. 46.
Of the Tooth-ach and Gums. p. 242
Chap. 47.
Of Pain and Deafneſs in the Ears. p. 244
Chap. 48.
Of an Opthalmia, and other Diſeaſes of the Eyes. p. 246

Chap.

Chap. 49.

Of the Piles, and Fiſtula in Ano, *and of its* Exitum. p. 249

Chap. 50.

Of all ſorts of Worms. p. 253

Chap. 51.

Of Diſeaſes of the Brain that come ſuddenly; as the Apoplexie, Convulſion, Epilepſie. p. 256

Chap. 52.

Of Catarrhs, and Ptiſicks. p. 259

THE

THE

Sea-Chirurgion:

OR,

Inſtructions to *Junior* Chirurgick Practitioners, who deſire to ſerve at Sea in that Office.

WOuld you take upon you the Office of a Sea-Chirurgion, then 'tis meet you ſhould rightly underſtand two things.

Firſt, How to fit your ſelf with proper Medicines, Inſtruments and Neceſſaries for that imploy.

And Secondly, how to perform your duty in your Calling, being at Sea; both of which in order: But I will begin with the firſt, which you may take in theſe following Directions, Medicinal Catalogue, and Exemplary Invoice, following.

The First Direction.

First, In your fitting you are to conſider what accidents and diſtempers do moſt commonly happen to men at Sea, more eſpecially, which of thoſe are moſt incident to the Country or Climate you are bound unto; or the preſent Expedition you are upon; to the end you may furniſh your ſelf with Druggs and Medicines accordingly.

All Maritime diſeaſes to be provided for with Medicines

'Tis true any accident or diſtemper that may befal at Land, may likewiſe happen at Sea; yet 'tis as true, there are ſome diſtempers more uſual at Sea than others, (as Fevers, Fluxes, Scurvy, Wounds, Contuſions, Fractures) and theſe ought in a more eſpecial manner to be provided for.

Medicines for the diſtempers of the Climate or expedition to be provided in a greater quantity than the others.

Again, ſome diſeaſes attend one Climate, and ſome another. As to the Northward there are more of Agues and the Scurvy; and to the Southward more of Fluxes and Fevers: Therefore if you are bound to the former you muſt carry good ſtore of Antiſcorbuticks, Diaphoreticks, and comfortable Cordials. But if to the latter, you muſt have more of Dyſentericks,

ſentericks, Antifebriticks, and refreſhing Juleps. So in the cold Countries there happens more of Catarrhs and Numbneſs, and therefore good Pectorals and ſtrong Foments are required; whereas in hot Countries Epidemical diſeaſes abound, and there Alexiteries are abſolutely needful.

And wherever a Ship goes you may expect wounds and diſaſters (eſpecially if in time of War) ſo that here you muſt preheminently mind to carry good Aſtringents, Digeſtives, and other Vulneraries.

The Second Direction.

Secondly, In your fitting you muſt conſider which of theſe fore-named kind of Medicines are of the moſt univerſal tendency in curing of the Maritime diſeaſes and caſualties before ſpecified, to the end you may take more of ſuch, than of them which are for only one diſeaſe and no more.

Your Surgery Cheſt is all the room you can expect to carry Medicines in, therefore it behoves you to put up only them that are of moſt catholick import, one of which will ſerve to cure ſeveral diſeaſes.

As thus : Of Cathartick Electuaries, ſome are invented to cure one humour, and others another ; but *Catholicum* or *Lenitivum* are of general tendency, and purge any humour ; therefore greater care muſt be taken to carry them than others. So among Syrups ; that of *de ſpina Cervina*, and the other of *Roſaceus Solut. cum Senna*, being they purge all humours, are more fit to be put up than others. The like of Pills, that of *extractum rudi*, and the other of *ex duobus*, purge whatever any other Pills can do (as to humours).

Medicines of more general tendency, to be carried in greater quantities than of them leſs univerſal.

Therefore theſe, and ſuch as theſe, are fitter to be carried by the Sea Surgeon, than others that were deſigned for particular humours ; and that becauſe you have not ſtowage for all.

You may ſee that you have ſomething appropriated to every Maritime diſtemper that may befal ; but theſe general Medicines are abſolutely neceſſary, and muſt by no means be neglected, but provided in a ſpecial manner.

And what I have adviſed in theſe, I would have you obſerve the like in all other kind of Medicines whatever.

The

The Third Direction.

Thirdly, In your Medicines it is neceſſary you uſe only this variety following: You muſt carry Medicines of divers forms, yet having one and the ſame vertue; and that becauſe ſome Patients cannot take every form of Medicine.

Medicines of divers forms, but of one and the ſame vertue to be carried.

One cannot take a Bolus, another cannot ſwallow a Pill, and ſome cannot drink a Potion. Now a Patient muſt not be loſt becauſe he cannot take ſuch a particular form: Therefore if his Stomach nauſeates one form you muſt have another that he can away with, yet having the ſame power as the former.

As thus: If you would ſweat a man, you offer him *Thriac. andromic.* Bolus wayes, but his Stomach loaths it, he cannot take a Bolus.

Then you preſcribe him a Hauſtus of *Aq. Theriac.* but he cannot take that neither, his Stomach abhors it.

So at laſt you adminiſter to him a *Matthews*'s Pill, and that he takes, and it performs the ſame work as either of the other two would have done.

Now I do not ſay you ſhould carry many of the ſame form and effect, but one pot or glaſs, or maſs, of each form, but of the ſame effect, is ſufficient (or two at moſt)

As thus: If you are provided with a conſiderable Jarr of *Thriac. Androm.* and another competent Bottle of *Aq. Thriac.* and a ſufficient Maſs of *Matthews's* Pill; then you may judge your ſelf very well provided as to Sudorificks (and they are certainly as good as any in the World).

But if beſides theſe, you have Methridate, *Tinctura Croci*, and *Antimon. Diaphoret.* then you are extraordinarily provided of Diaphoreticks, For my part when I have had either the former or the latter, I have thought them ſufficient, for both would take up much room where it can ill be ſpared; beſides either of them performs the ſame operation as the other would do, only mind the variety of form, for the Reaſon aboveſaid.

The Fourth Direction.

Fourthly, Conſider in your fitting, which of theſe Maritime Medicines are

are commonly moſt expended at Sea, and which are leſs frequently uſed, that ſo you may order your quantities accordingly.

'Tis known that there is more of Methridate commonly uſed than of *Confectio Alkermis*, and more of *Pulvis Jalapi* uſed than of *Gaſconis*. For the former, as they are oftener uſed, ſo they are given in larger doſes, ſo there muſt be greater quantities of them carried than of the latter.

Of Medicines that are commonly moſt expended at Sea, there muſt be larger quantities carried than of thoſe leſs frequently uſed.

Then of Externals, there is uſually more *Baſilicon* expended than of *Apoſtolorum*, and more of *Diapalma* than of *Oxicrocium*.

Therefore you are to regulate your quantities accordingly; carrying more of the one and leſs of the other.

The Fifth Direction.

To obſerve what Medicines are to be had at the place the Ship is bound unto, and to take only as much of them as may ſerve thither.

Fifthly, If you are bound a Foreign Voyage; inquire what Druggs or Medicines that Country affords that you are bound unto; and ſo to ſave incumberance and expence, take only as much of ſuch Druggs or Medicines as you judge will ſerve you thither.

What need you carry Rhubarb, Sena or Scamony to *Smyrna*, or *Thriac. Andromica* to *Venice* (I say, any more than will serve you thither) when as for Money or Truck, you may there have the best, and best cheap; being they are the Commodities of them places.

By this time you see that the minding of these Directions may accrue to your great advantage; but contrarily, if you should not observe these things, then these inconveniencies following must certainly occur.

As First, The Medicines that are fit for the Maritime diseases and accidents, and especially the Climate you are going unto, or the Expedition you are upon, and such Medicines as are most used, and given in greatest doses, (I say such) will be too soon expended, and you will come to want in a place where ('tis possible) you cannot have a recruit.

Then Secondly, Those of your Medicines that are less frequently used and given in less doses; these (I say) will lye useless by you and spoil; therefore be advised, and follow the foregoing directions. But

But methinks you desire to know (by name) what those Medicines, Instruments, and Necessaries are, that I judge fit and most convenient to be carried to Sea. And although I have other directions to observe to you; yet I will digress some time to shew you the Medicines in particular, that I esteem the best and fittest of all others for the cure of Maritime distempers and accidents.

'Tis true, all Chirurgions practice not alike, but some use one sort of Medicines, and some use others, in the cure of the same disease.

But I will shew you (as to the general) what Medicaments both my self hath used, and what all other Sea-Surgeons do generally practice withal at Sea.

And because nothing of moment may be forgot. I will observe them as appropriated to every Maritime disease and accident, and to the peculiar intentions in such diseases or wounds.

Likewise to save the trouble of writing one thing often, and avoid tedious tautology, I will likewise shew the making up of several Com-

poſitions of Medicines (and name them) that are uſed by all Sea-Surgeons, and I will add ſome choice Receipts of ſoveraign Balſams of my own; by which Compoſitions, and the Catalogue of particulars among them; you will ſee clearly what things are neceſſary to be carried; and I will inſert them together in this Medicinal Catalogue following.

Which albeit the Method of it may (poſſibly) ſeem ſomewhat confuſed unto you at preſent, yet you will find it very uſeful in the reading of the Book.

For whereas there are ſome long Compoſitions; which being of a more general tendency, are to be uſed in ſeveral diſeaſes, and ſo would require to be often repeated in the Book, and every ingredient in them. Here this Catalogue takes off that; for I ſhall only name them there as occaſion requires, and refer you hither (as to a Diſpenſatory) to ſee Compoſitions; which will be an eaſe to you in reading, as well as to me in writing.

The Medicinal Catalogue.

THE Medicines pertaining to Chyrurgery I will firſt ſhew to you, and of them I will begin with Reſtringents, the greateſt and moſt uſed of which, is this mixture following.

℞. *Alb. Ov. tund. acet vin. Pulv. reſtring. major. ana q. ſ. miſce f. mixtura, ad conſiſt. vere.* 1. *Reſtrictiva maxima.*

The common Potential Cautery is *Calcanth. rubifact.* 2. *Cauteria Potentialis.*

The beſt Stiptick watsr (that I know) to ſtanch Blood, is this following.

℞. *Cortex quercus intrinſ. bene contuſus,* ℔ ſ. *acet. Vin. rub.* ℔ij. *let in be in a Veſſel well covered, and ſet to infuſe in a remiſs heat ſeven days; then pour it off, and repeat the infuſion again as before, ſo often as that the Liquor may be ſtrong of the Bark, then ſtrain, and add to the Liquor Pulv. Thuris, Sang. Draco. ana* ℥j, *ſtir it well, and boyl it to a* ℔j. 3. *Aqua Stiptica.*

℔j, *afterward let it ſettle, and ſo ſtrain it, and keep it in a bottle for uſe.*

Aq. ſtiptica Vitrioli is alſo excellent and much in uſe.

In the next place I will ſhew the moſt powerful Defenſives that are uſed; firſt the *major*, and then the *minor*.

4. *Defenſivum magnum.* ℞. *Pulv. Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. alb. Ov. tundunt, acet. Vin. Ol. Roſ. omph. miſce ad conſiſt. vere.*

The *minor* Defenſive is as follows.

5. *Diſenſivum minor.* ℞. *Emplaſt. Diapalma & de minio, malaxed with Ol. Roſar. omph.*

The former of theſe is commonly uſed in Fractures of the Limbs, and the latter in Luxation of Joints.

Here muſt be Skins of Leather to ſpread your Cearots upon, and fine Tow to apply your Reſtrictives on, and to make Pledgits, Dorcels and Buttons withal, as alſo to arm your Splints for Fractures.

Then of Vulneraries the beſt Digeſtive is as follows.

℞. *Tereb.*

℞. *Tereb. vitell. Ov. Ol. Catellorum, miſce ad conſiſtent. mellis deinde adde Pulv. Croci, q. ſ.* This is ever uſed after great Fights, when there is many and great Wounds. 6. *Digeſtivum optime.*

Then to Mundifie wounds, *Egyptiacum* and *Apoſtolorum* are ever uſed

The milder Abſtergent is *Vin. alb. & mel Roſar. miſce.*

But ſordid, fetid, and phagadænick Ulcers require, *Aqua Calcis, & Aqua Fallopii.*

Then of Vulnerary Balſams to heal Wounds; them of *Baſilicon major, & Linimentum Arcei*, are moſt in uſe, and great Cures have been done with them; ſometimes uſed ſingly, and ſometimes mixed together, as the nature of the Wound requires. All Sea Surgeons in *England* practice with them, and ſo have I all along, eſpecially after great Ingagements, when a great quantity of Medicines are required. ☞ *Baſilicon Compoſitum.*

But ſometimes I have uſed this Balſamick mixture following, which indeed is excellent in all Wounds, whether in Carnous or Nervous parts, whether

whether by Gun-ſhot, or Burning, or Scalding. 'Tis this.

7. *Linimentum Compoſitum.*

℞. *Linimentum arcei* ℥viij, *Ol. Hyperic. Comp.* ℥ij, *Ol. Cera* ℥ſ. *miſce f. Balſam.*

8. *Tinctura de Myrrhæ.*

But for Wound Lotions, the moſt eminently known and uſed, is that of *Tinctura de Myrrhæ, & Aloæ cum Croco, miſce.*

The Navy Surgeons uſe much of this, and it has conduced much to the curing of great and dangerous wounds in Gun-ſhot.

Now when I lived at home (and had ingredients to do it with) I made up this Balſamick Tincture following, to inject into Wounds, eſpecially where the Bones have been wounded, and Cartalagies. 'Tis this.

9. *Tinctura Balſamica.*

℞. *Rad. Ariſtoloch. rotund. Poligonati Cymphiti, ſcind. tenuiſ. ana* ℥iv, *Spirit. Vin. com.* ℔ij; *let it be in a Veſſel cloſe ſtopt, and infuſe it in the Cinders forty eight hours, then ſtrain it off, and repeat the infuſion again, till the Liquor is ſtrong of the Roots; then ſtrain it, and add*

to

to the Liquor, Tereb. Chyo. Myrrh. opt. ana ℥ſ. mix it well, and then ſet it on the Embers for twelve hours, then add Pulv. Croci ℥j, ſtir all well together, and infuſe it for ſix hours, then ſtir it well again, and ſo let it ſtand and ſettle; at laſt pour off the clear, and keep it in a Bottle cloſe ſtopt for uſe.

You muſt note here, that albeit the *Terebinthine* doth not wholly diſſolve in the Spirit, yet the Spirit becomes very ſtrong of its vertue (as it did of the Roots) ſo that this is a ſoveraign liquid Balſam, and worth your while, if you are in a place where you can take time to make it.

And becauſe no Unctious or Olious Medicine muſt be applyed to the Bones or Joints, being wounded or ſhattered, I made up, and uſed this following Balſam, which is excellent in this caſe.

℞. *Tereb. ven.* ℥viij, *Gum. Elemi* ℥iij, *Razain* ℥j *l. vitell. Ov.* No. 2. *Pulv. Ariſtoloch. rotund.* ℥ſ. *Maſtic. Olib. Myrrh, Sang. Drac. Croci Angliæ, ana* ℥j, *miſce f. Balſam.* 10. *Balſamum Catagmaticum.*

Then

Then another Balſam I made, and uſed in all manner of Wounds, whether in Carnous or Nervous parts, and in all parts of the Body from Head to Foot, and found it to exceed all other Balſams whatever. 'Tis this,

11. *Balſamum Conſolida.*

℞. *Rad. Poligonati, Cymphiti, ſcind. tenuiſſ. ana* ℥iv, *fol. Bugula, Cauda equina, Ophiogloſſon, Panax colone, Flor. Hyperic. minutiſ. inciſ. ana* M. ij, *Vin. Hiſpan.* ℔ij, *Exung. Ovilla* ℔j ſ. *Porcin.* ℔j, *let the Roots and Herbs be firſt well beaten in a Morter, and then put to the Wine and Exungias, and put it in a Veſſel cloſe covered, and ſet to infuſe in the Embers till the Exungias ſwim atop; then take it off, and let it ſtand infuſing for ſeven dayes; at laſt boyl it to the conſumption of the Wine, and ſtrain it hard out whilſt hot: Then add to the Unguen. Gum Elemi, Tereb. ana* ℥xij, *Ol. Cera.* ℥iij, *Pulv. Maſtic. Oliban. Borax, ana* ℥j, *boyl it till 'tis throughly mixt, then add Pulvis Croci* ℥j, *and after it is ſtirred well together, let it cool, and keep it for uſe.*

Now

Now albeit the Balſamick Tincture and this conſolid Balſam, are ſomething tedious to make, and it muſt be done when the Roots and Herbs are in their prime; yet think not much of that; for the worth and excellency that's in them will countervail your trouble and charge. Howbeit the *Tincture of Myrrh*, and the *Baſilicon* and *Liniment*, becauſe of their being ſooner made, and with leſs charge, are moſtly prefered at Sea, and indeed are great and approved Vulneraries.

Now for more incarning and drying in Wounds, you muſt have *Unguent. Diapompholigos*, and to correct ſuperfluous Fleſh, *Alum. uſt. & præcipitat rubr.*

And for Inflamation, whether of Wounds, Burns or Scalds, you muſt have *Ung. Alb. Camph. & Populeon.*

And in caſe of foul Bones you muſt have *Pulv. Euphorbii.*

Then you muſt have ingredients for your Vulnerary Foment, to bathe and ſtupe the part withal. The beſt and moſt uſed is this following;

℞. *Herbæ*

12. *Fomentum Sanitivum.* ℞. *Herbæ Fomentationibus* : (*Viz.*) *Hyperic. Centaurii Abſynthii Roſm. Laur. ana* M. j. *Aqua font.* ℔x, *Decoct. Colat. deinde*; *adde Spir. Vin. com.* ℔ij, *to be applyed hot with ſtupes of Flannel.*

Then in caſe of Mortification, the beſt and ſtrongeſt *Lixivium* is as follows;

13. *Lixivium fortis.* ℞. *Herbæ Fomentatio prædict. decoct them in a Lye made ſtrong with Wood aſhes* ℔x, *ſtrain, and add Spir. Vin. com.* ℔ij, *Bay Salt* ℥ij, *miſce f. Lixivium, to be applyed hot with ſtupes.*

Now for Spreins, Contuſions, Fractures, Ruptures, Luxations, ſtifneſs of Sinews, Aches, *&c.* you muſt provide *Oleum Hyperic. magis comp. exceſtrenſe, Ungu. Nervinum, Martiatum, Emplaſt. Oxicrocium, Catagmaticum. Ad herniam, Paracelſi, &c.*

And for inward Bruiſes, and penetrating Wounds of the Body, you muſt have your approved Traumaticks: As theſe following;

℞. *Spruiſe*

℞. *Spruiſe Beer* ℥iij, *Syr. Cymphuti* ℥j, *Sperm. Cæti.* ℥j, *miſce, f. Hauſtus.* Or, 14. *Traumatic Haustus.*

℞. *Aq. Hordea* ℥iij, *Aq. Thriac.* ℥ſ. *Sperm. Cæti* ℥j, *miſce f. Hauſtus.*

The Traumatick Pouder follows.

℞. *Pulv. Terra ſigillata, Lap. Hyber. Sang. Dracon. Mummia, Sperm. Cæti, ana* ℥j, *Pulv. Rhubarb* ℥ſ. *miſce f. Pulv.* 15. *Traumatic Pouder.*

Sometimes this Pouder is taken in Poſſet drink, or warm Beer; and other times Bolus wayes, in *Venice* Treacle, but which ever way you give it, the doſe is two drachms at a time.

Generally at Sea Spruce Beer alone ſerves; or elſe *Lap. Hybern. & Sperm. Cæti* in a Bolus; but the Patient is alwayes to be cauſed to ſweat, when you give theſe Traumaticks, and then they conduce wonderfully to the Cure.

Now for Coleriums and Injections, you will have occaſion for *Aq. Roſ. alb. Plantag. Pulvis Tutiæ, Lapis Calamin.*

Calamin Troch. alb. Rhaſ.

And then for your Veſicatories, the common is that of *Cantharides* mixt with *Emplaſt. Melilotum*; ſometimes *Emplaſt. Epiſpaſticum* ſerves.

Then for Gargeriſms or Mouth-waters, you will need ingredients to make theſe that follow

16. *Gargariſmus ad inflamatio* ℞. *Aq. Papaver. Plantag. ana* ℔ſ. *Mel Roſ. colat. Diamoron ana* ℥j, *Sal. Prunel.* ℈j, *Spir. vitr. gut.* xv. *miſce f. Gargariſm.* For Inflamation of the Mouth and Throat.

17. *Gargariſmus ad Carcinoma.* ℞. *Aq. Hord.* ℔j, *Mel Angliæ* ℥ij, *Roch Allom* ʒij, *Vitr. rom.* ʒj, *Spi. Sulph. gut.* xv. *f. Gargeriſm.* Againſt Canker and Scurvy.

18. *Gargariſmus ad relaxatio.* ℞. *Auriculæ Judæ. fol. ſucciſa ana q. ſ. decoct. in Vin. alb.* ℔j, *deinde adde Syrup. Roſ. ſiccarum* ℥ij, *miſce f. Gargariſm.* To be uſed hot in relaxation of the Amigdalls.

You ſee in theſe what you muſt provide for Gargariſms, to make them up when there is occaſion.

And

And now for Cataplasms, in case of Tumours and Apostbumes; the most needful will be these following;

℞. *Micam pan. alb. farin. fabar. ana q. s. Aq. fontan. coque ad consist. Cataplasm. deinde adde Ol. Ros. Camam. q. s. Pulv. Croci.* ℥j, *misce f. Cataplas.* To mollifie, discuss, and ease pain. 19. *Cataplasma resolvens.*

℞. *Farin. Cem. Lini & Fenugrec. ana q. s. Coqu. in aq. hordea. ad Cataplasm. consist. denique adde Unguent. Musilaginibus, & Ol. Lilior. q. s. Croci.* ℥j, *fiat Cataplas.* To suppurate and break Apostbumes. 20. *Cataplasma suppurans.*

℞. *Pulv. de nido Hyrund. alb. græc. ana* ℥j ſ. *Figs, Dates, ana* No. 3. *Pulv. lini fenugr. ana* ℥vj, *Flor. Camom.* ℥iij, *in aqua font. coqu. denique add Unguen. Dealtheæ* ℥ij, *Ol. Violar.* ℥j, *Pulv. Croci.* ℥j, *Vitell. Ov.* No. 1. *fiat Cataplasm.* Against the Squinsie and Inflamation of the Throat and Jaws. 21. *Cataplasma ad squinanthi.*

Thus you may see what ingredients are necessary to be carried to make

make up Cataplasms, when occasion requires.

But besides these, you will sometimes have occasion to use *Emplast. Diachylon cum Gum*; to dissolve hard and inflamed Swellings.

22. *Chyrurgical Instruments.* Now as to your Chirurgical Instruments, you must have both large and small: And let your set of large Instruments be kept very sharp and clean. As your dismembering Saw with two blades, Head Saw, dismembering Knife, Catlings, Incision Knife, Capital Instruments, Traphine with two heads, long Probe, Cauterizing Buttons, large Forceps of all sorts, Teribellum, Seton Iron, large Needles, Syringes of all sorts, Cuping Glasses, Potion Cups, Panikins, Fomentation Pot, Diet Pot, Saucepans, and Poulers, Tape and Linnen must not be wanting; besides your Pocket Instruments, as Plaister box, Salvatory, and Case of Lancets.

23. *Dieta Salubris.* Then as to wholsome Diet, you must have it in the Ship with you, or else great Wounds cannot heal kindly. In Merchant-men, the Ship ought to find it.

But

But if you go in Their Majeſties Service, it is provided for you, Their Majeſties do allow it; as Sugar, Rice, Barley, Currans, Spice, and other things, exceeding comfortable, and helpful, both to the wounded and to the ſick; and there is alwayes Oatmeal ready on board; the which things do make wholeſome Diet, for ſuch, whom ſalt Victuals, and bad Drink would harm.

If you were aſhore, or if they can ſend to the ſhore, then indeed a Fowl, or Joint of Mutton, would do well to dreſs for the Sick or Wounded, that they might eat a little thereof, (or at leaſt the Broth.)

For as the former Grewel or Rice is the mildeſt, ſo this latter is the ſtrongeſt of Diet that the Sick or Wounded ought to have; and either Barley-water, or (ſometimes) ſmall Beer for their drink.

Only ſuch as are ſick of the Scurvy, may drink Wine with moderation, and the more green ſallading they eat with Vinegar, the better 'tis for them; but as to the reſt of their Diet it muſt be the *Dieta ſalubris* above ſpecified. *An Exception.*

Thus

Thus far of Chyrurgical Proviſion for the Sea, now it remains that I ſhew what Phyſical Medicines are the fitteſt to be carried.

24. *Cathartick.* Of internal Medicines that are of moſt univerſal tendency, theſe following are the beſt and moſt uſed by the beſt Practitioners.

Of Purging Medicines, theſe Electuaries following take place, *Catholicon & Lenitivum.* Of Syrups; them of *De ſpinæ Cervinæ, & Roſaceus ſolut. cum Senna*, have the preheminence: And of Pills, *Extractum Rudii & ex duobus*, are beſt and moſt catholick. If you carry any other Purging Syrups, Electuaries or Pills, it is for more particular diſeaſes and intentions, but as to the general theſe are the moſt excellent; and you may mix with them any Simple Purgers, to anſwer the humour you would evacuate.

The beſt of your Simple Purgers are theſe; *Senna, Rhubarb, Julap, Manna, Diagridium, Razina Jalapi*, and the reſt you will ſee in the Purging Decoctions following, which you will

will have occasion at one time or other to make up at Sea.

℞. *Senna* ℥ij, *Polipodi* ℥ſ. *Ginger* ℥j, *Passulæ* ℥ij, *Sebestins, Prunes, ana* No. xij, *Flor. Burag. violar. Rosar. rub. ana* ℥ij, *decoct them in aq. fontan.* ℔iv, *till half be consumed.* 25. *Decoctum Senna, G.*

℞ *Mirabolans Chebs & Ind. ana* ℥ſ. *Stechad, Passulæ, Epithemum, Senna, ana* ℥j, *Fumitaria* ℥ſ. *Maudlin.* ℥v, *Polipod.* ℥vj, *Turbith.* ℥ſ. *Aq. font.* ℔iv, *coque ad* ℔ij, (*the Epithemum excepted, which boyl but a waim or two*) *then take it off, and add Helibor nigr.* ℥j ſ. *Agric.* ℥ſ. *Sal gem.* ℥j ſ. *steep them ten hours, and then press it strongly out.* 26. *Decoctum Epithimum.*

℞. *Colocynth. Cem. Fenicul. dulc. Daucus, Cumin. ana* ℥iij, *Pulegium, Thymum, Mother of Tyme, ana* M. j. *Flor. Rosmar. Camam. ana Pug.* ij. *Rad. fenicul. D. Currans, ana* ℥j, *Cynam.* ℥ſ. *Vin. Hispan.* ℔iij, *coque ad* ℔ij, *Colat. denique, adde succ. Liquoricia Hispan.* ℥j, *misce.* 27. *Decoctum amarum.*

28. *Cervisia purgans.* ℞. *Rhab. Turmeric. Scindit. ana* ℥iv, *Senna* ℥ij, *Agrimo. Cochlear. ana* M. j. *Cervissia fort. Gallons* ij, *infuse three dayes, then to be the Patients ordinary drink, especially mornings and evenings.*

29. *Potus aperitiv.* ℞. *Cort. Sambuci nigr. fol. Cochlear. Agrimon. Absynth. Epithem. Lupulæ, Endiv. Cichoriæ, Petrosilin, Apium, ana* M. j. *Contus. put them in a Boulter bag, and infuse them in a Gallon of Cervissia nova, for three dayes; then let the Patient drink of it, especially every morning, half a pound at a time.*

Then for Clysters you must have ingredients: You will see by these following what there will be occasion for.

30. *Decoctum emolliens.* ℞. *Fol. malv. violar. Betæ, Mercur. Perietar. flor. Camam. ana* M. j. *Cem. fenicul. dulc. contund.* ℥ß. *Lini* ℥ij, *coque in aq. font. q. s. ad* ℔j, *f. decoctio.*

Then

Then if you add to the above-named ingredients, theſe things following, you have the Carminative decoction: *Cem. anici, Cumin. Carui Bacc. Laur. Juniper. ana* ℥iij, *Contuſa, Paſſulæ ſolis* ℥j ſ. 31. *Decoctum Carminativum.*

Now the beſt of Emeticks are, *Oximel. ſcilliſitum, Vinum benedictum, Sal Vitriol. Emeticum,* ☿ *vitæ ſtibium. Panacea Antimonia, Cambogium & Elaterium.*

Then for Suppoſitaries, you will have ſometimes occaſion for them, eſpecially in foul weather, when a Clyſter cannot be boyled. The moſt uſual are as follows.

℞. *Troch. alband.* ℥j, *Pulv. Senna* ℥ſ. *Sal niter* ℈j, *Mel. com. q. ſ. miſce; boyl it to a fit conſiſtance; f. ſuppoſitary.* 32. *Suppoſitary opt.*

That of *Mel Angliæ* and *Bay Salt*, boyled up, is oftener uſed at Sea.

Then of Diureticks, one of the beſt is *Syr. de 5 radicibus, & Cremor Tartar.* is another very excellent one.

And good Pectorals muſt likewiſe be provided, the beſt Pectoral decoction is this following.

33. *Ptisan pectoral.*

℞. *Pessulæ sol.* ℥j, *Sebestins, Jujubes, ana* No. xv. *Dates* vj, *Figs* iv, *Hord. Gallic.* ℥j, *Liquorice* ℥ſ. *Capillis ven. Hyssop. Scabius, Tussilago. ana* M. j. *coque in aq. font.* ℔iij, *donec remanent* ℔ij.

Diaphoreticks.

Then for Sudorificks, the best and most used are the following; *Thriac. Ven. Aq. Theriac. Metheridat. Antim. Diaphor. & Carduus.*

You must likewise carry ingredients for the *decoctum Guaiacum.* The best Prescription of it is this;

34. *Decoctum Guaiacum*

℞. *Guiac. rasp.* ℔ſ. *Sarsa. scindit,* ℥vj, *Sassaphras, rad. Chyna, ana* ℥ij, *Liquorice* ℥j, *Cem. fenic. D.* ℥ij, *Passulæ* ℔ſ. *coque in aq. fontan.* ℔xvj, *ad* ℔viij, *to be drank four pints a day for thirty dayes together.*

Then you must have certain Specificks; as, *Turb. Min.* ☿ *D. Ol. Guiac. Carioph. Salis, Aneci. Spir. Sal Armoniac. Carui. Corn. Cervi, &c.* some to be given in drops, and other to be taken Bolus wayes, for which

Cons.

Conſ. Roſar. is a very fit Vehicle

Then of Cordials, *Aqua Mirab. Cœleſtis, Cynamon-fortis, Spir. Menthæ Saxon. Confect. Alcherm. de Hyacinthis, Pulv. Gaſconis.* Cordials.

And then of Anodines, *Diaſcordium & Laudinum,* are the chiefeſt. Anodines.

And now let this ſuffice as to the Medicinal Catalogue, and whatever may be eſcaped here, you ſhall find inſerted in the Exemplary Invoyce following, or at leaſt in my Practical Part, when you come to read it.

Now the Invoyce that I am going to inſert, is not intended to impoſe upon you to carry, or practice with them very Medicines, and no others, (you are at your own choice as to that) but it is to ſhew you how to form an Invoyce, as all other Sea-Chirurgions do, to fit their Cheſts by, yet it ſhall be of the very flower of Medicines (as near as I can) and ſuch as all (or moſt) Chirurgions in *England* do make uſe of (eſpecially Sea-Chirurgions).

The Exemplary Invoyce.

Aq. Cord. Mirabilis.
Cœleſtis.
Cynamon fort.
Spiritus Menthæ.
Epidemica.
Thriaculis.
Saxon fridg.
Peoniæ Comp.
Papaver. Comp.

Aq. Symp. Roſar. Album.
Rubrum.
Damaſar.
Plantaginis.
Cychoriæ.
Carduus Benedict.

Tinctura. De Myrrhæ.
Vinum Benedictum.

Syrupus. Roſ. Sol. cum Senna.
De ſpin. Cervinæ.
E quinque Radicib.
Caryophyllorum.
Violarum.
Rhabarbarum.

Croci

Croci.
Capill Ven.
De Meconio.
Dialthæa.
Diamoron.
Mel Rof. Colat.
Mel Angliæ.
Oximel ſymp.
ſcilliticum.

Electuar. Cord. Thriac. Andromic.
Mitheridatum.
Thriac. Lond.
Diaſcordium.
Spec. Conf. Alcherm.
de Hyacinthis.
Conſerv. Roſarum rubr.

Electuar. purgans. Catholicon.
Lenitivum.
Cariocoſtinum.
Confect. Hamech.

Pilulæ. Extract. Rudii.
Cochiæ.
Ruffi.
Balſamica.
Laudinum.
Ex duobus.

Pulvis.

Sang. Draconis.
Maſtich.
Myrrhæ.
Thus.
Euphorbium.
Pulv. Reſtringents.
Pulv. Gaſconis.
Jalapi.
Razina Jalapi.
Diagridium.
Crocus Metallorum.
Liquoriſia.
Bol. ver.

Chymical Preparations.

Calx viva.
☿ dulc.
Precip. rub.
☿ Vitæ.
Turb. Mineralis.
Cremor. Tarter.
Vitriol. Album.
Romanum.
Sal Prunella.
Abſynthis.
Sal Armoniac.
Sal Vitriol. Emetic.
Calcanth. rubif.
Antimon. Diaphoret.
Argent. vivum.

Rubarb.

Drugs. Rubarb.
Senna.
Jalap.
Agric.
Manna.
Epithimum.
Mirabolans.
Chebs.
Indes.
Lignum Guiacum.
Sarſaparilla.
Saſſaphras.
Rad. Chyna.
Liquoriſia.
Santalum rubrum.
Corn. Cerv. raſp.
Ictheocalla.
Sperm. Cœti.
Lapis Hybernicus prepa.
Lapis Calaminar.
Lapis Tutiæ prepar.
Troch. alb. Rhaſſis.

Cem. Quatuor. Callid. major.
Quatuor frigida major.
Bacc. Juniperi.
Bacc. Lauri.

Farina. Fabarum.
Cem. Lini & Fenugreci.

Ol. Chym. Cera.
Anici.
Carioph.
Vitriol.
Sulph. per Campanum.
Succini.
Terebinthine.
Spir. Corn. Cervi.
Spir. Sal Armoniac.

Symp. Ol. Ol. Camameli.
Rotarum.
Liliorum.
Myrtinorum.

Comp. Ol. Ol. Hypericon.
Exceſtrenſis.
Catellorum.

Unguent. Alb. Camphoratum.
Baſilicon. major.
Linimentum arcei.
Populion.
Diapompholigos.
Martiatum.
Nervinum.
De Althæa.
E muſſilaginibus.
Egyptiacum.
Apoſtolorum.

Tereb.

Tereb. Com.
Cyperi.

Emplaſt. Diapalma.
De minio.
De Meliloto ſymp.
Compoſitum.
Diachalon cum Gumis.
Paracelſus.
Oxicrocium.
Ad Herniam.
Catagmaticum.
De ranis cum ☿.
De Betonica.
Ceræ alb.

Herb. Fomentationibus.
Lotionibus.
Enemetic.

Flor. Camæmeli.
Three Cordial Flowers.
Croci Angliæ.

A ſet of large Inſtruments, and a Box of ſmall, *aliaq; neceſſaria.*

Now

Now albeit you are not impoſed on to carry all theſe Medicines, yet I am confirm'd you cannot practice as you ought to do without a great part of them

I have not ſet down here my own Paſſamick Compoſitions, that I inſerted in the Catalogue, but I will bring them in among theſe when I come to teach the Practick part, and then you may uſe which you pleaſe.

In the mean time I will proceed to the remaining Directions, which may not be omitted.

The Sixth Direction.

Now 'tis poſſible, you expect that I ſhould ſet down what quantity of each Medicine in particular is fit to be put up, and carried to Sea, whether in a Man of War, or Merchant-Man.

In this caſe you are to obſerve what others have taken before you, in the ſame Rate of Ship, and the ſame Expedition you are going, and you are to put up ſuch quantities as they have uſually done.

Now

Now if you go in their Majeſties ſervice, you have a view upon your Cheſt, by the Governors of *Surgeons-Hall*, and they will not ſuffer leſs quantities of Medicines to paſs than is ſufficient; therefore you muſt ſubmit to their diſcretion.

Medicines are viewed that go in the Kings ſervice.

But being they are not preſent when you put up your Medicines, therefore you had beſt put up ſuch quantities as you know have been found ſufficient by them formerly in the like caſe; for ſhould you put up leſs, it would create a double trouble when they come to view; for they would aſſuredly make you take more.

But I will give you a light, as to what quantities my ſelf was uſed to carry in Men of War, and which have been approved of as ſufficient at the View.

What quantities of each Medicine the Author uſed to carry to Sea in Men of War.

When I have gone in a Second Rate, I commonly put up ℔iij. a piece of them Electuaries, Syrups, and Cordial Waters that are given by greater quantities in the doſe, and moſt frequently uſed and expended at Sea, and the like in Oyls, Unguents and Emplaſters, and have regulated the quantities of the reſt of my

my Medicines accordingly; ſtill minding the preſent Expedition, and taking extraordinary of them things that I expected would be moſt uſed there (according to the foregoing Directions) and theſe at the View have been accounted as good moderate Quantities.

Now if you go in a Fourth Rate, you will not ſeem to need ſo great quantities as in the Second, becauſe you have a leſs Compliment of Men, and indeed it were ſo, (provided the length of the Voyage or Expedition were the ſame).

But for my part I have uſually taken as large quantities of (except Aſtringents, and firſt Intentions for Wounds) Medicines in a Fourth Rate, as in a Second; becauſe generally the length of the Fourth Rates Voyage (altho' leſſer Complement of Men) equalizeth the Second Rates, ſhorter Voyage, and greater compliment of Men; for the great Ships ſeldom ſtay out above eight or ten Months, whereas the ſmaller are many times kept out eighteen or twenty Months, and that before any recruit can be had, (eſpecially when they are ſent out Foreign Voyages). But

But if you go in a ſmall Merchant Man, where there is no view on your Cheſt, you had beſt conſult your compliment of Men, and the ſuppoſed length of your Voyage, as alſo what is likelyeſt to happen; and how long it may be ere you may have a recruit.

What quantities of each Medicine the Author uſed to carry to Sea in Merchant Men.

And then Reaſon tells, that you muſt carry more Medicines for a greater compliment of Men than for a ſmaller, and for a longer Voyage than for a ſhorter. For my own part when I went to the *Streights* or *Weſt-Indies*, in Merchant Men, I uſed to take lb*j. ſ.* of each of the Electuaries Syrups, Waters, Oyls, Unguents, and Plaſters, that are commonly moſt expended at Sea, and leſs of other things, according to the foregoing Directions; and this I have found ſufficient. Indeed them that are bound to the *Eaſt-Indies*, and other long Voyages, carry greater quantities, becauſe of the length of the Voyage and ſickly Climates they go into, (but then the Company finds it).

Now all this time, I would not have you think that I impoſe upon you, you are at your own liberty (for

(for me) and may take what quantities you pleaſe; yet I hope by this advice, I have not left you in the dark.

The Seventh Direction.

In the next place be adviſed to ſee (your ſelf) that the Medicines you put up are good.

Indeed if you go in a Man of War, then the Governors of *Surgeons-Hall* do throughly inſpect your Medicines, as well to their quality as quantity, and will ſuffer nothing that is bad to paſs.

Take care to ſee that the Medicines you take be good.

But you put them up before they come to view the Cheſt, therefore it behoves you to ſee to the goodneſs of them your ſelf, to ſave after trouble.

And beſides, your ſelf is the Man whoſe Reputation muſt ſtand or fall, according as your Medicines operate on the Sick or Wounded, and that is another great Reaſon that you ſhould look to it.

Indeed ſo it is, that in many Compound Medicines, a very knowing Man may be deceived, and not know if they were truly diſpenced; notwithſtanding

withſtanding this, if you have had any experience in Medicines, then either by the ſight, ſmell, taſte, or conſiſtance, you will perceive (within a little more or leſs) whether the Medicine be ſound or ſophiſticated. But however if you go in a Merchant Man, where there is no view on your Cheſt, then you are happy if you have an honeſt Apothecary that diſpences his Medicines faithfully, and that will not put bad things upon you.

The Eighth Direction.

Take care to preſerve Medicines good at Sea.

In the laſt place, let me adviſe you to take ſuch care in putting up of your Medicines, as that they may be preſerved good as long as poſſible.

For this end you had better have ſquare double Glaſs Jars and Bottles, then Gallipots; for theſe will fit the partitions in your Cheſt better than the others, and indeed will preſerve your Medicines cooler and better.

And let each Jar or Bottle, that you carry your Fermenting Medicines in, be larger than to hold the quantity you put in them, that there may be room

room to ferment, and let them be covered well that the Air ſpoil them not.

And let not the Syrup Bottles that will ferment, be Corked, but only their Covers tyed hard down and pricked.

Then when you are at Sea, be often ſtirring down your fermenting Electuaries, and if any of them grows dry, mix ſome of the humid ingredients with it, whereof it was made; as Honey to ſome, and Sugar to others.

And as for your rich Confections, as them of *Alchermis* and *de Hyacinthis*, carry them in the ſpecies, and mix them up as you have occaſion, having Cordial Syrups to do it withal.

Then as for your Maſſes of Pills, when that of *Rudii* grows dry, put a little *Spir. Vin.* rectified unto it, and let it diſſolve into its right conſiſtance by the warm fire; and as to Pill *Cochiæ Ruffi*, *&c.* you may ſtrow a little *Pulvis Cremor. Tartar.* on the maſs, and that will preſerve it.

And if the partitions in your Surgery Cheſt are not lined with Bayes, you

you muſt wrap your Jars and Bottles in Towe, to preſerve them from breaking in carriage or removing.

And ſee that your *Rubarb* is new and ſound, and that the Worm hath not got into it, (as it will certainly do at four years old;) and let it be wrapt up in Cotton, and kept dry.

Now in Merchant Men (and in ſome of the Men of War) the Surgeons uſe to carry their Druggs in the bottom of their Surgery Cheſts, but I have found a great inconvenience in it, and there muſt be a prepoſterous rummaging and diſplacing of things, to get at what you would have, the Papers breaking, and one thing mixing with another, beſides the danger of breaking Bottles, and ſpilling and ſpoiling Medicines.

'Tis far better to let partitions be made all over the bottom of your Surgery Cheſt, and there to place your largeſt and weightieſt Jarrs and Bottles.

And as for your dry things that are done up in Papers; carry a ſingle Drugg Cheſt, and let them be decently ſtowed there.

And

And there likewiſe your ſet of large Inſtruments may be kept, becauſe in that Cheſt there is nothing but what is dry.

Here you may keep your dryed Herbs, Flowers, Roots, Seeds, Farrinas, and likewiſe your Roulers, Linnen, Splints, Skins, Bladders, *&c.* As alſo your Box of firſt Intentions; that is, diſmembering Pledgits, Buttons, and Tents, ready made; ſome larger and ſome leſſer, for any Stumps or Veſſels, or Gunſhot Wounds, or Stabs, that may offer.

'Tis not amiſs if I ſhew you in this place how to make theſe things.

How to make the firſt Intentions.

'Tis thus: Take fine Tow, and make even and round Pledgits of it, about the wideneſs of an amputated Stump, (ſome larger and ſome narrower) and lay it on a ſmooth board; then take whites of Eggs beaten and mixt with Vinegar, and ſprinkle your Pledgits till they are throughly wet, then place another ſmooth board a top of them to preſs them hard; let it lye on a certain ſpace, then take them and let them be dryed in the Sun, or before a warm Fire, and at laſt ſtrow ſome

ſome Powder of *Bolearmenia* upon them and place them in a Box one upon another, to be kept till there is occaſion to uſe them.

Your diſmembring Buttons are likewiſe of fine Tow, made up in the form of a large Button; wet in the ſaid Liquor, and then being dried and ſtrewed with the powder of *Bol.* are kept in the ſame Box.

As for your Tents of all ſorts, longer and ſhorter, bigger and leſſer, they are made only of dry Tow, and kept in the box with the reſt. For you muſt not have theſe things to make in time of Fight, 'tis odds but you will find work enough beſides.

Now being fitted in all things according to theſe Directions, and having your cheſts viewed, you are to get them, with your ſelf and Crew, on Board; and ſee them placed in a dry Place, and as convenient to be come at as poſſible. And let your Surgery Cheſt be faſt laſhed that it may not over ſet in bad Weather by the rowling of the Ship.

And

And being on Board, ſee that your dreſſing box is furniſhed.

The Dreſſing Box furniſhed. That is a Box with 6 or 8 Partitions in it, and a Place for Plaiſters ready ſpread. In the Partitions you put your Pots and Glaſſes of Balſams and Oyles for preſent uſe.

Now this Box as well as your pocket Inſtruments muſt be carried every Morning to the Maſt between Decks, where our Mortar is uſually rung, that ſuch as have any Sore or Ailment may hear in any part of the Ship, and come thither to be dreſt. But ſuch as by reaſon of illneſs cannot come thither you muſt go to them where they Lye.

Now I judge you Compleatly prepared for any Accident or diſtemper that may happen: And ſo I Conclude this firſt Part: My Second and Practical Part follows.

To

To the READER.

Chyrurgical Reader,

IF your inclination leads you to go to Sea in the quality of Chyrurgion, then I have in my former Part ſhewed you the right way how to fit your ſelf out. And now my Second Part ſhall ſhew you how to perform your duty in your place being at Sea; firſt as to External, or Chyrurgical Cures, and then as to Internal or Phyſical Cures, and that as becomes a Sea-Surgeon to practice: If you receive Profit, and your Patients Benefit by it, then have I my deſign. Only this obſerve further, that when you read in theſe following Chapters, the names of Compound Medicines that you do not know; you will find Catalogue numbers after many of them, that will direct you at what number in the Medicinal Catalogue you may ſee how ſuch Medicines are made, and that throughout the Book; ſo that when you read the name of a Medicine there, turn to the Catalogue to ſee how it is made; for I do inſert no new Balſam, or other Compoſition, in the Book, but what I have ſhewed the making of in the Catalogue. Vale.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Sheweth the Sea-Chyrurgeon how to Prepare for a Sea-Fight.

I Will imagine that you are now at Sea in a Man of War, and in ſight of the Enemy, and all Men are clearing their reſpective quarters, and fitting themſelves for Fight, at what time (as you are Chyrurgeon of the Ship) you muſt prepare as followeth.

Firſt, See that your Allop, or Platform be laid as even as poſſible, with a Sail ſpread ſmooth upon it; which you muſt ſpeak to the Commander to Order.

In Merchant-men the Chyurgeons Place is uſually in the Cable Teer between Decks, but in Men of War 'tis in the Hold abaft the Maſt, between that and the Bulk-Head of the Cockpit from ſide to ſide.

In this Place you muſt have two Cheſts to ſet your wounded Men on to dreſs them.

And at the Corner of the Platform you are to place two Veſſels, one with

with Water to waſh Hands in between each Operation, and to wet your diſmembring Bladders in, and for other Services; and the other to throw amputated Limbs into till you have Opportunity to heave them Overboard.

You muſt likewiſe place good ſtore of Lights about the Platform, in Lanthorns; but two of the largeſt (without Lanthorns) in the place where you are to operate.

You muſt have there in readineſs your Inſtruments both large and ſmall and your firſt intentions muſt now be there ready, with your Reſtringent Powders, Rowlers, Linnen, Croſs Bolſters, Tow, Acetum, Ova, broad Tape to make Ligature, and narrow to bind on Splinters (for Apparel for Fractures muſt not now be miſſing) alſo Baſons to mix your Reſtrictives in, Pannikins to warm your Oyls in, and to diſſolve your Cerots, (which can be done over your large Candles) have likewiſe your Cordial Bottle ready at hand to relieve men when they faint.

And your Surgery Cheſt muſt not be far from you, leaſt you ſhould have occaſion for any thing therein;

as the Traumaticks, or other Vulneraries.

And now being thus accommodated, you are in a Competent readiness for wounded men when they shall be brought down.

CHAP. II.

Sheweth how to Amputate a Limb, whether Leg or Arm.

BY this time I will suppose the Fight is begun, and your Ship is ingaged, and wounded men begin to be brought down, and first one who having the small of his Leg and Foot shot off; must have the rest of the Leg Amputated to save his life.

Now when part of a Limb is carried away, or the Bones so shattered that there is no hopes of saving the Mans life if it should be left on: This indicates Amputation, and there is no delaying of it.

Howbeit if you think it possible to be healed, it will redound more to your

your Credit to ſave it on then to take it off: 'Tis true indeed, he is a good Surgeon that can take off a Limb dexterouſly; but he is a better that can ſave it on and heal it.

Now in Order to ſave this Mans Life, two main intentions immediately Offer

To ſtop the Efflux of Blood, (for the Blood is the Life) and except that be ſtopt; the Man will immediately dye. And the other is to Amputate the Limb; for if that be left on, it will Gangreen, and Death will inſue in a little time.

You are immediately to ſet this Man down on your Cheſt with the Limb you intend to Amputate along the Cheſt, (if it be the Leg) and the Part that is to be taken off over the end of the Cheſt. Let one man be at the Patients back holding him, and another before him holding the upper part of the Limb; and a Third holding that Part that muſt be taken off

This (with his Stockin ript off) muſt all be done in a moment, becauſe the Man bleeds much.

Then you are to make ſtrong Ligature with broad Tape, three or four turns about the Limb, about three inches above the Place you intend to inciſe, (which if it be the Leg is uſually about 4 inches below the Knee) if the Wound will permit; and whilſt this is doing let him that has the Gripe haul up the Muſcles tort; and then if it be the Leg, or the Cubit of the Arm that is wounded, you may make a ſecond Ligature above the Joynt of the Knee or Elbow, which will reſtrain the Bleeding after you have let the other go. But when the wound is in the Thigh, or upper part of the Arm then this cannot be done, but you muſt be ſatisfied with one ſtrong Ligation.

This done, (and the Man having had a Spoonful of Cordial to cheriſh him) you muſt with your diſ-membring Knife, take two large Slaſhes round the Part in the form of half rounds, and let one meet the other, as evenly as poſſible, and let them be deep enough.

Then with your Catling divide the Fleſh and Veſſels about and between the Bones, and with the back of your Catling,

Catling, remove the *Periostum* that it may not hinder the Saw, nor cause greater Torment in the Operation.

So Saw off the Bone at as few strokes as possible, and let him that holds the lower Part have a Care to hold steady least he break the Bone before the Saw is quite through.

When it is off, apply to the end of the Bone only a thick Pledgit of dry Tow, (or if the Pledgit were sprinkled with powder of Mirrh it were better). Sometimes I have taken the Cross stitch here, but oftener have done as well without it.

Then take your Buttons, wet them in *Acetum*; (or *aq. Stiptica* (as in the Catalogue at No. 3.) which is better) and arm them with your *Restrictiva Maxima*, as at No. 1. (some use the dry *Pulv. Restring. Major.* alone) apply these to the extremities of the great Vessels, and on them a Dismembring Pledgit, wet in the *Acetum*, and armed with the same Restrictive.

Let this Pledgit be just the breadth of the Stump; and let an Assistant hold

it fast to, with the breadth of his hand.

Then let another Pledgit about an Inch broader than the former be well armed as the other, and apply it, but not the edges closed to as yet.

On this Apply a strong Cross Bolster, and let the assistant hold all fast to the end of the stump with the breadth of his hand.

Then let go the Ligature that is next (if you have two) and let the other alone till you have occasion to bring on your large Rowler.

Then let him that has the Gripe, force down the Muscles as much as he can over the end of the Bone; the other with his hand at the end, holding the Applications still fast to; so let one hale up the Cross Bolster as hard as possible and close the edges of the large Pledgit. And do you with a single Rowler take four or five tort turns about the Part, and over the place where the Ligature was, so that the lower part of the Rowler may be even with the edge of the Stump.

Now some strip on a wet Bladder upon this, to save the upper Rowlers clean;

clean; but I have done the work as well without that.

But you muſt obſerve here, where Blood appears, and apply dry Buttons to ſuch places, and ſo bring on another Bolſter; and then with your double Head-rowler make good Bandage, letting go your ſecond Ligature (if you had one.)

This done lay the man ſo to paſs as that his Stump may be as high (if not higher) then his Body, with a Pillow under it.

And let him be laid as far to the further part of your Platform as poſſible that there may be room for others. For in ſome Fights I have had my Platform ſo full, as that I have not well known how to diſpoſe of more.

I will proſecute this Cure anon; but firſt 'tis neceſſary that I digreſs a little, to ſhew what muſt be done the firſt and ſecond days after the Fight.

CHAP. III.

Sheweth what the Chyrurgeon ought to do, the first and second days after the Fight.

NOW you must Note that no amputated Wound, nor indeed any other, where there is great Laceration of the Vessels, and a fear of an Hemorage; should be opened in less than three days time, unless extraordinary Symptoms compel. Therefore the first day after the Fight you are to dress only the slighter Wounds, the sooner to bring them to digestion; and such as are burnt with Powder (for those may not be omitted) and Contusions must be embrocated.

But this day you are to provide Victuals for the wounded, as *Furmety*, with Currans and Spice in it; and sweetned with Sugar, as also Barley-water for their Drink.

And such as have penetrating Wounds, and inward Bruises, must have this day (as well as at first) thē Traumaticks administred, as at Catalog. No. 14, 15. And

And any that have not bled ſufficiently after their Contuſions are to have Phlebotomy celebrated.

And this day you muſt provide Cradles for the wounded; you muſt ſpeak to the Commander and he will order them to be made.

Then the Second day.

You muſt now, not only repeat what has been ſaid already, but you muſt likewiſe dreſs all Wounds, whether inciſed, Punctured, Contuſed, or Gunſhot; where a Violent Hemorage is not expected.

And for that end, you muſt now make ready your *Digeſtivum Optime*, and your *Fomentum Sanativum*; as at the No. 6. and 12. in the Medicinal Catalogue.

You muſt now alſo obſerve which of the wounded is Coſtive or inclining to be Feveriſh: and let ſuch have emollient Clyſters injected; as at No. 30.

Now how to perform all theſe things, I will ſhew in their proper Chapters; and will begin where I left off, with the amputated Wound.

CHAP. IV.

Sheweth how to Cure an amputated Wound.

NOW I will ſuppoſe the third day is come, and the amputated Wounds, and all other great and dangerous Lacerations muſt be opened

In order to which, when you have prepared your Medicines and Pledgits ready, you muſt with great care open the Wound.

The Dreſſing that is on will ſtick hard, but you muſt remove it tenderly, leaſt you cauſe a freſh Hemorage.

When 'tis off, you ſhall not need to uſe your Sanitive Foment this dreſſing, leaſt by its heat it brings an eflux of Blood, unleſs you ſhould ſee the part tending to Gangreen, and that there is no appearance of an effuſion, then in that caſe you may apply it, to recollect the diſſipated Spirits. The making is in the Catalogue at *No.* 12.

But you muſt ſprinkle ſome *Pulv. reſtringens* on the mouths of the Veſſels, and apply ſmall Pledgits of Tow thereon, and on the bone; apply ſtill a Pledgit of Tow with Pouder of Myrrh. (Some uſe dry Tow all along).

Then apply ſeveral Pledgits armed with your *Digeſtiv. Opt.* as at *No.* 6. all over the end of the ſtump, and on them a double Boiſter; and then, firſt a ſingle Rouler as the other was, and a double head Rouler over all; and now it muſt not be rouled too hard, nor yet too eaſie, leaſt either ſhould occaſion accidents: And open it not again in leſs than two dayes ſpace, unleſs ſome unexpected accidents inforce.

But then you muſt open it again, and continue your Digeſtive: dreſſing every day with your Vulnerary Foment, until it is throughly digeſted, and that the Sluff falls off.

And if you find a yellowiſh diſcolouration about the edge of the ſtump, fear not that, for good ſtupeing out of the warm Fomentation, will (together with the Digeſtive) rectifie that again.

But

But when you find the Wound sufficiently digested, then leave off the *Digestiv. opt.* and dress only with *Basilicon major*, or mixt with *Linimentum Arcei* (which is better) but every dressing let the comfortable stupe be applyed out of your warm foment, for that conduceth very much to kindly healing.

No Unctious Medicine to touch the Bone.

But still keep the Pledgit with Pouder of Myrrh on the end of the bone, for should any Unctious Medicines touch the bone, it would foul it, (it would give way to liquid humours to fall upon it, and putrifie it.)

☞ *Id est Basilicon & Linimentum Arcei misce.*

By this kind of dressing the end of the bone will at last exfoliate, and the flesh will grow over it, and then you may leave off the Pouder of Myrrh, and dress only with your Compound Balsam; and if you would have it incarn and dry faster, you may mix with the Balsam *Unguent. Diapomph.* This is the usual way of healing, and a very good way it is.

But if you should now apply the Compound Liniment (that is) *Liniment. Arcei*, and *Ol. Hypericon Compositum*, and *Ol. Cera*, mixed as is directed in the Catalogue, at *No.* 7. your

your Wound would be healed and ſiccatrized much the ſooner.

Or that Conſolid Balſam, ſpecified in the Catalogue at *No.* 11. is the greateſt healer of Wounds, either in Carnous or Nervous parts that ever I made uſe of. But we generally at Sea keep to the good old Baſilick Medicine; becauſe it is beſt known, and well approved, and eaſier made, and cheaper withal

When you would produce a Siccatrize, waſh but *Linimentum Arcei* in *Aq. ſtiptica*, ſhewed at *No.* 3. and apply it, and your work will be done; for I could never find that *deſiccativum Rubrum*, or any other Epulotick, would effect this intention of it ſelf, without ſomething of a digeſtive nature mixed with it to the very laſt; therefore 'tis uſual to mix the *Liniment. & deſiccative* together, in the skining of a Wound.

You muſt ſee that this Man has Phlebotomy celebrated, and emollient Enematicks, injected as occaſion requires, leaſt a Fever ſhould befal, as that in the Catalogue at *No.* 30. and let him keep to the *Dieta ſalubrioſa*, avoiding

(avoiding all ſtrong drink, and ſalt and vitious Aliment) ſuch as in the Catalogue at *No.* 23.

CHAP. V.

Sheweth the Cure of a great Wound in a Muſculous Part, with loſs of ſubſtance.

NOW we will imagine that another Man is brought down, having the greateſt part of the thick of his Thigh, carried away with a great Shot, and the Veſſels lying therein extreamly lacerated, producing a great effuſion of blood, and the Bone grazed upon but not broken.

Here you are in the firſt place to apply immediately to the bone, a ſmall Pledgit, with *Pulv. de Myrrhæ*, and to the Veſſels Buttons dipt in *acetum*, (or *Aqua ſtiptica*) and armed with *Pulv. reſtring. major*; let them be put to hard, to depreſs the extremities of the Veſſels, and over them let the *Reſtrictiva maxima* be applyed on thick Pledgits wet in the ſaid Liquor,

Liquor, as in the Catalogue *No.* 1. to fill up the Wound, then make convenient bolſtering and bandage, and this is all that can be done for this Man at preſent, only give him a drachm of Cordial, and lay him by the other, and let him not be dreſſed again in leſs than two dayes, that the Hemorage may be throughly ſtayed; and in the mean time let him have the ſalubrious Diet, as the other; and if coſtive, exhibit an Enemetick of *decoctum emolliens*, *Electuar. Lenitiv.* and *Ol. Camam.* for he will not want Phlebotomy as yet, being he has bleed ſo much at the Wound.

The next time you dreſs this Man, ſee that you apply to the Veſſels, reſtrictive Pouder again; and to the Bone a Dorcel with *Pulv. de Myrrhæ*, and over that apply Pledgits armed with *Digeſtiv. opt.* and ſo make decent bolſtring and rouling as before; and this may continue two days.

By this time the Wound will begin to digeſt; and when you open it, and ſee that, you may apply your warm Stupe unto it, wrung out of the Sanitive Foment, while your other

ther dreſſings are preparing; as in the Catalogue, at *No.* 12.

Then waſh the Wound about the Bone, with Tincture of Myrrh warm, or elſe the Balſamick Tincture, and dip a Dorcel in the ſaid warm Medicine, and apply to the Bone, and over that Pledgits armed with the *digeſt. opt.* again, or elſe *Baſilicon major*; and continue thus till the Wound is throughly digeſted.

Now when the digeſtion is laudable and perfect, let your Tinctures, either the one or the other of them, be ſtill the Lotion applyed warm, and foment the part ſtill with your warm Stupe, and either let the Dorcel next the Bone be dipt in the warm Tincture, or arm it with the Catagmatick Balſam ſhewed in the Catalogue, (after the Wound is waſhed) and ſo apply it; and over this your Baſilick Compound, as in the Catalogue at this mark ☞, and you will have the Wound incarn and heal, and the Bone covered to ſatisfaction. If it grow too ſpungeous, and the fleſh over ſuperfluous; you have *Pulv. precip. rub.* and *alumen uſtem*, to mix with your Balſam, to correct it.

Then

Then to ſiccatrize: The uſual Medicine is *deſiccativum rubrum*, and *Linimentum arcei*, mixed; but the Liniment waſhed well in *Aqua ſiptica* is more effectual in this caſe.

At length, over your Pledgits you may apply a *Diapalma* Plaſter, to conduce to healing, and defend from accidents. This Method is called Curing by Concarnation, becauſe there is a ſubſtance to be generated.

CHAP. VI.

Sheweth the Cure of inciſed Wounds in Nervous parts, without loſs of ſubſtance.

I Will ſuppoſe a Man by boarding the enemy, receives a Wound with a Cutlis athwart his Wriſt, and the Wound goes ſlanting, ſo that the Bone is not touched, but the Veſſel and Nerves are moſt of them divided.

This is a dangerous Wound, and you may conclude (that although it may be cured) yet the uſe of the Part will

will be loſt, or much debilitated, becauſe the Nerves or Tendons are divided.

Now as to the Cure of this Wound, you are to bring the Lips together, as even as poſſible, and that the extremities of the Veſſels may meet even alſo; and ſtitch the Wound with a fine Needle and Silk, paſſed through *Diapalma* Plaſter (which is better than Wax) have a care in your ſtitching that you take only the Skin, and do not puncture the Nerves nor Tendons, nor Muſcles, for that would cauſe ill accidents.

And let your ſtitches be ſomething wider at the depending part of the Wound, that there may be way for the Blood and Matter to come forth.

Now to ſtop the Hemorage, apply Buttons wet in *acetum* above the Wound (and juſt on the Veſſels) and on the Wound it ſelf apply the *reſtrictivum maximum* on a Pledgit that is wet with *acetum*, (or *aqua ſiptica*).

And ſo make good bolſtering and bandage, and let the bolſter be wet in *acetum*; ſo the Buttons will compreſs the Veſſels, and ſtop the Blood. And

if

if it be the Arm, let it be faſtened up to the Breaſt in a Saſh; but if the Leg, let a pillow be under it, to keep it as high, or higher than the body; and let him be placed by the reſt; keeping him from ſtrong drink, as Wine or *Brandy*, and allowing him only the ſalubrious Diet, as the reſt of the Wounded have.

Such a Wound as this (eſpecially if in the Leg) muſt not be opened in leſs than two dayes. I have ſometimes deferred it three dayes, when the great Veſſels have been cut.

But when you do open it, be careful that you do not ſet it to bleed afreſh, but take off your dreſſing tenderly.

And having embrocated about the part with Oyl of Roſes, apply your *Digeſtivum optime* on the Wound, and let it continue thereat for two dayes; let it be ſpread thick on your Pledgit and large.

The next dreſſing after this make uſe of your *Linimentum Compoſitum*, let it be applyed warm on Pledgits: Or the Conſolid Balſam, which is excellent in theſe kind of Wounds; for either of theſe will powerfully agglutinate

tinate the Wound, and conſolidate the Sinews and Tendons.

But (as I told you before) the Compound *Baſilicon* (that is, *Baſilicon major* and *Liniment. Arcei*, mixed) is oftener uſed by Sea-Surgeons, than any other; and is approved as a general Balſam for moſt Wounds.

☞

A caution not to cram Dorcils into inciſed Wounds.

But let me forewarn you here that you do not cram up ſuch a Wound as this, with reſtringent Dorcels, or any other Medicines, to the bottom, and within it; for then the Veſſels would never unite, nor would the Wound be kindly healed: But let your Medicines be applyed externally upon the ſtitches till 'tis healed, ſo far as that you may with ſafety cut the ſtitches, and pick them out. This is called healing by agglutination: And indeed, when once the blood is ſtopt and ſettled, the warm Stupe applyed each dreſſing, will mightily conduce to the Curing of this, as well as all other Wounds: And let a good defenſive be applyed above the Wound, all about the part, to prevent a defluxion of blood or humours.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Sheweth the Cure of a Wound by Gun-ſhot, in the Joints.

BY this time there is another ready to be dreſſed, that has received a dangerous Wound in the Joint of the Knee, by a Musket-bullet, and Bones and Cartalages are much ſhattered, and the Veſſels lacerated, and there is a great effuſion of blood, and the Shot ſticking in.

This Wound is very dangerous, and the pain more intollerable than that of other Wounds. Now if this Wound be cured, the uſe of the Joynt cannot be expected; but it is more for your honour to keep the Limb on, and endeavour to heal it, than to amputate it. For as the wiſe *Publius* hath it, *Mala eſt Medicina ubi aliquid Naturæ perit*; that is, *The Cure is bad where any thing of Nature is loſt.*

Here two Intentions immediately offer; to ſtop the bleeding, and extract the looſe bodies.

You

You are forthwith to make a ſtrong Ligature above the Joynt (as if it were for amputation) to reſtrain the blood from flowing to the Wound, whilſt you extract the Shot, or pieces of Bones.

Then you are to make Probation, and find the Shot (if poſſible) and with your *Teribellum*, or other Inſtrument, extract it, giving the Man a ſpoonful of Cordial in the mean time to chear his fainting Spirits; and if any ſhattered pieces of bones can be got out, 'tis better done now whilſt the Man is hot, than it will be afterward.

This done, apply ſoft Dorcels wet in *Aqua ſtiptica*, and dipt in reſtringent Pouder, into the Wound, and on them a Pledgit armed with *reſtrictiva maxima*. Let your bolſter be wet in *acetum*, and apply the *defenſivum magnum* above the Wound, and all about the part, and ſo roul it up for preſent.

A caution not to put hard Tents into Wounds of the Joynts or among the Bones.

Now you are not in this Wound, nor in any other Wounds of the Joynts, or among the Bones, to apply hard Tents, for in ſo doing you will but increaſe pain, and cauſe Fiſtulation. And another thing you muſt

muſt obſerve; when you go to find the bullet, you muſt put the Limb in the ſame poſture the Man tells you it was, when he was ſhot; otherwiſe you will hardly extract the bullet.

Lay this Man likewiſe by his wounded Brethren, and let him have the ſame regiment, as to Diet, Phlebotomy, and Enemeticks, as the reſt have, and as occaſion doth require.

The next dreſſing (which muſt be two dayes after) when you have opened the Wound, embrocate all about with *Ol. Hypericon magis comp.* and dreſs the Wound with *Balſamum Catagmaticum*, becauſe no Unctious Medicine is fit in this caſe; but apply not your hot Foment this dreſſing, leaſt it ſhould refreſh the bleeding, nor indeed your Tincture of Myrrh, leaſt being hot, it ſhould do the ſame.

But all about the part, and over the Pledgits, let there be applyed the beſt Anodine Cataplaſm poſſible; let it be ſpread thick and large, and applyed moderately warm. That of *Farin. fabar. micæ pan. alb. Aq. fontan. Ol. Roſar. Camam. & Croci*, is the beſt that I know in this caſe.

Let

Let this continue two dayes; and then when you open it, have ready your Sanitive Foment, and your warm Stupes to apply for ſome time together. Then inject (by Syringe) your moderately hot Tincture of Myrrh, or the Balſamick Tincture, and on your Pledgits apply the Catagmatick Balſam; or if you have it not, then a ſoft dorcel of Lint dipt in Tincture of Myrrh, or the other Tincture, among the bones; and on your Pledgits *Balſamum conſolida*, or (in want of it) *Digeſtivum opt.* and be ſure to repeat the Anodine Cataplaſm every dreſſing (till danger is paſt) for no Plaſter can do ſo much good in this caſe.

The ſhattered bones will be long a coming out, ſome at one dreſſing, and ſome at another; but when they are all out, and the reſt clean and ſound, then the bone will cover with good fleſh, and the Matter will not be ſo much, and fœtid, nor will the Wound ſmell ſtrong, as before. But now ſtill you muſt keep to the ſame injection; but *Linimentum comp.* is to be applyed on your Dorcels; or (in place of it) *Baſilicon* Compound, which is the

old

old ſtanding Medicine ; and inſtead of the Cataplaſm, you may apply *Emplaſt. Diapalma* malaxt with *Ol. Roſar.* which method of dreſſing is to be continued to the very laſt.

CHAP. VIII.

Sheweth the Cure of deep Wounds by Gun-ſhot in a Muſculous Part.

I Will now imagine that you have another wounded Man brought down, having a Musket bullet penetrated into the thick of his Groin, and lodging there, and the great Veſſels wounded, and bleeding lamentably.

Here you muſt place the Man in the poſture he was in when ſhot, or elſe you will not find the bullet ; this done, make probation with your long Probe ; and if the Shot be almoſt through, then with your hollow extruding Button force againſt it, and ſo cut it out on the contrary ſide, having a care of Veſſels and Nerves, or Tendons. But if it is not almoſt through, but deep in, extract it with *How to extract Bullets.*

your *Terebellum*; or if it is but a little way in, you may get it out with large *Forceps*. But if it is behind some considerable Nerve or Tendon, and you cannot come at it, 'tis no great matter, for it will of it self descend (by its own weight) lower and lower (its passage healing after it as it descends) till at last it falls to some depending Part, and to the very Skin, where you may feel it, and cut it out.

This if the bullet is not jagg'd nor hollow; but least it should be so (as some are) you had best endeavour to get it out at first, least afterward you repent you did not. I remember that saying, *Namque solent nocere quæ sunt neglecta primo*; that is, *for those things use to hurt that are neglected at first*. When you have done thus, keeping the Man in the same posture still, take a Tent dipt in *Accetum*, or *Aq. stipt.* and then rouled in *Pulv. restring. maj.* and apply it into the Wound; let it be so long as to reach almost to the bottom of the Wound, that the Medicines may touch any Vessel that is divided or wounded by the way. And if the Shot went quite through, or were cut out on the contrary

trary ſide, then Tent it at both Orifices, and dip your double bolſter in *Acetum*, to reach about the part, and ſo make decent rouling, and place the Man by the others, and keep him to the freſh Diet, and from ſtrong drink, and keep his body cool and ſoluble; and if afterward he ſhould incline to be Feveriſh, then make Phlebotomy.

After two dayes you muſt open this Wound again; and then arm your Tents with *digeſtiv. opt.* and apply a Pledgit over your Tent, armed with the ſame; and embrocate all about the part with *Ol. Hypericon.* and then apply a large Emplaſter of *Diapalma* over all to keep in the Balſams, and defend the part, and ſo bolſter and bind decently.

Then the next dreſſing after this there will be no danger of bleeding; let the Sanitive Fomentation be applyed; and let the Balſamick Tincture, or that of Myrrh, be warm injected, and then the digeſtive on the Tent again, but make not your Tents altogether ſo long as at firſt, nor let them be over thick, but ſlender, that the digeſted matter may, when it be-

comes abundant, have ſome room to breathe it ſelf out; this is kindlyer for the Wound, than to keep it too cloſe pent in. Then as ſoon as digeſtion is effected, you muſt dreſs every day, and if it runs much matter, (and the dayes are long) you ſhould dreſs this, and ſuch as this, twice a day, to diſcharge the matter.

And now the Balſamick Tincture, or Tincture of Myrrh, muſt be injected warm every dreſſing (after the Foment has been well applyed) and *Balſamum conſolida*, or *Linimentum compoſitum*, would be excellent on your Tents; but in abſence of them, Compound *Baſilicon* will officiate.

You may know when the Wound incarns by a red ſpeck that will be at the point of your Tent when you take it out, and then muſt your Tents be made ſhorter. Now if either this or any other Wound ſhould happen to inflame, then after your fomenting of it, you may embrocate all about the part with *Unguent. album Camphoratum*, and mix ſome of it with your *Diapalma* Plaſter, which you uſe for a defenſive.

Now

Now this method you may continue to the very laſt, and I may aver (without vanity) that if 'tis duly obſerved, any Wound whatever by Gun-ſhot, either in Carnous or Nervous parts (if curable) may be cured by it.

CHAP. IX.

Sheweth how to Cure a Wound of the Face or Head without a fracture of the Bone.

NExt we will ſuppoſe a Man in boarding the Enemy has got a Wound on the ſide of the Face by a Polax, inſomuch that the fleſh of the Cheek hangs down, and the Weapon has glided along the Cheek bone, but has not broke it. In this caſe, you are to take a fine ſlender Needle and Silk drawn through *Diapalma* Plaſter, and when you have joined the lips of the Wound as even as poſſible, you are to ſtitch the Wound; taking care that you ſtitch the Skin only, and not puncture the Muſcle, and ſo apply a

Pledgit of *Reſtrictiva maxima*, and a bolſter on that, and make decent bandage.

Now ſome to prevent an unſeemly Scar, do uſe the ſtitch Plaſter, made of *Pulv. Maſtich, Sang. Drac. Ichthyocolla, Gum Arab. Trag. alb. Ovi, miſce ad conſiſt. Emplaſt.* and apply it, one on one ſide the Wound, and one on the other, and leave the edges next the Wound, to ſew ſo as to bring the lips of the Wound together, and hold them ſo, and yet the Wound to be dreſſed on their ſides. But this is tedious in time of Ingagement; the other is ſooner done, and 'tis but taking a little the more care to do it neatly.

Now the ſecond dreſſing you may apply only *Linimentum Arcei* warm on your Pledgits; or the *Linimentum Compoſitum*, which is inſuperable.

And continue dreſſing thus, till its healed ſo, as that you can with ſafety take out the ſtitches; and only on the Pledgits apply a Plaſter of *Diapalma* and *Paracelſus* mixed, which I account the beſt to lay to Wounds of the Face.

If

If this Wound were any where about the Head, it would require ſtitching, as this doth, and the ſame kind of dreſſing.

Ever when you dreſs this Wound, let a warm Stupe be applyed for a time; and then *Spiritus Vini*, and *Mel Roſarum*; or Balſamick Tincture to waſh and bathe it with, and to embrocate about the ſide of the Face with Oyl of Roſes, conduceth much to the Cure.

CHAP. X.

Sheweth the Cure of a penetrating Wound into the Body, Back or Breaſt.

I Will imagine that a Pike has run in at a Mans Breaſt, and ſlanted through among the Ribs, but miſt the Vitals.

This is a dangerous Wound, and if it had wounded any great Veſſel, it were mortal; but having miſt them, and only wounded the Veins between the Ribs, it is not ſo deſperate.

You are to give the Man a ſpoonful of Cordial; and if the Pike went through, in at the Breaſt, and the point out at the ſide; then you muſt arm your long Probe with a fine *Flamula*, and dipping it in *Aq. ſtiptica*, (or elſe *acetum Vini*) and after ſprinkling it with *Pulv. reſtring. major*; you muſt paſs it through the Wound, and let it remain in, and apply a very ſhort Tent at each Orifice, only to reach through the Caſe of the Body, but not to touch any inward part.

But if the Point hath not gone through, then you muſt dip only one ſhort Tent in the *Aq. ſtiptica*, and let it be ſprinkled with the Pouder; apply that into the Orifice; but firſt you muſt find with your Probe if the Wound hath penetrated through the *Plura*, into the cavity of the Breaſt. Let not the Tent be too thick to hinder the gleeting that it come not out; for that might cauſe an *Empiema*; and when you have put a bolſter dipt in *Acetum* thereon, and rouled it up, put the Man to lye in ſuch a poſture, as that the Wound may be the depending part, ſo that the Blood or Matter may iſſue out, and not remain inwardly.

You

You muſt give this Man immediately the Traumatick Hauſtus or Bolus, mentioned in the Medicinal Catalogue at *No.* 14. 15. and let the Man have a breathing ſweat upon it, and do this not only once but often, to hinder coagulation.

Nay, and if ſome eminent Veſſel were wounded, or the Diaphragma punctured, yet you muſt dreſs the Man after this manner; (whil ſt there is life there is hopes) however (as one ſaith) *Bene cogitata ſi excidunt non occidunt*; Good intentions, although they come ſhort, yet they are not loſt.

The next day open this Wound again, and when you dreſs it, lay the Man ſo as that you may come at to ſyringe your warm Balſamick Tincture (or that of Myrrh) into the Wound, and yet the Orifice being downward, ſo as the Blood and Matter may come out with the Tincture, for by this means the Balſamick Liquor will come to touch the Diaphragma, or any Veſſel that may be hurt, and ſo conduce to cure where a Tent cannot come.

That of *Spir. Vin. rectif. Mel Roſarum, & Syrup. Symphiti, miſce*, is

an excellent injection likewise in this case.

But this done, apply on your short Tents the Consolid Ballam, or *Linimentum Comp.* and a *Paracelsus* Plaster softened with *Ol. Hypericon*, over the part, and so bolster and roul as is fit; and continue this kind of dressing to the last. Only remember to apply comfortable Stupes each dressing, wrung out of the Sanitive Foment described in the Catalogue at *No.* 12. and keep the Air out of the Wound when you dress.

And let this Man keep from strong drink, and have only Barley-water, and the healing Diet, as the other wounded have; and let Enemeticks be injected as often as there is occasion; and above all mind to repeat Phlebotomy often, and a little at a time, for that is absolutely necessary in this case.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Sheweth the Cure of a punctured Wound in the Throat.

I Will ſuppoſe either a Rapier, or Piſtol bullet, has paſſed through the Throat, and out behind in the Neck; has miſt the *œſophagus & aſpera Arteria*, but wounded the internal Jugular, and there is a large effuſion of Blood.

Here is a dangerous Wound indeed, but the way to handle it is this:

You muſt paſs through a *Flamula* dipt in the Stiptick water, and ſprinkled with *Pulvis reſtring. major*, and let both ends of the *Flamula* hang out.

And if for all this it bleeds impetuouſly, take your Syringe, and forceably inject the Stiptick water, and then keeping faſt the ends of the *Flamula*, apply your Tents armed with the reſtrictive Pouder, when firſt dipt in the Stiptick water.

But if for all this, it bleeds ſtill, open a Vein in the Arm to make ſome-

ſomething of a revulſion, whilſt the reſtringent Medicines ſettle in the Wound.

Now beſides this, let there be long Pledgits ſpread with *reſtrictiva maxima*, and wet in *Aq. ſtiptica*, and applyed over the Tents; and the bolſter dipt in *Acetum*, and ſo decent rowling made; which is all that can be done at this time.

Let this Patient lye with his Head very high, and convey a ſpoonful of cooling Cordial, or rather Julep, into his Mouth; ſuch as *Aq. Cord. frigid. Saxon. Compoſit. & Syrup. de Symphito*, mixed with Spruce Beer.

And have a care leaſt he take any manner of ſtrong drink, only *Aqua Hordia*; and let his Diet be pale, only Grewel, or Panada, but no Fleſh as yet: And let Enemas be injected when there is need, and open a Vein often, although a little at a time, to correct the Blood, and keep off a Fever.

But when you open this Wound next, take out the *Flamula* with the Tents, and apply the greateſt digeſtive; and on the outward part let Pledgits be applyed with the digeſtive likewiſe,

likewiſe, and ſo bolſter and roul; and continue this till there is laudible Matter.

But mind, that as ſoon as the Blood is ſettled, and an Hemorage is not to be feared, that you apply a warm Stupe on it, each dreſſing; and waſh the Wound by Syringe, with the Balſamick Tincture, or that of Myrrh, and then arm your Tents with *Linimentum Compoſitum*, as in the Catalogue at *No.* 7. and over the Tents, let *Emplaſterum Paracelſ. & Diapalma* mixed, be applyed; and thus continue to the end of the Cure.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Sheweth the Cure of Wounds in the Abdomen *or Belly.*

I Will ſuppoſe that by a Splinter the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, and Rim of the Belly is ſo lacerated that the *Omentum* Tumifieth out, and there is ſome loſs of Subſtance.

Now this Wound is the more dangerous becaute there is loſs of Subſtance, that part of the Muſcles of the *Abdomen* are carried away.

Your way in this caſe is; To return the *Omentum*, and make ſtitching with double Silk, drawn through *Diapalma Plaſter*, and when you perform this Operation, incline the Mans Body ſo as you may the better bring the Lips of the wound nearer together; but at the lower part of the wound let it be ſomthing more looſe that the Blood and matter may the better evacuate.

This done, apply your *Reſtrict. Maxim.* on thick Pledgits wet firſt in *Aq. Stip.* as in the Catalogue; and on them good Bolſter, and rowling.

And

And let your Rowling be ſuch as that the Lips of the wound may keep together, and the Stitches not break.

Sometimes in this Caſe we are forc'd to paſs Needles through and leave them in, and ſo fold the Silk about them (as in a Hair Lip.)

This Patient muſt be laid ſo to paſs as that the wound may diſcharge it ſelf of the clotted Blood and Matter, as much as poſſible.

Let him likewiſe a *Traumatic* Medicine to hinder the Coagulation of the Blood, for that is a ſafe way in this Caſe, as well as in the laſt.

And let him have wholſom diet; and Phlebotomy when occaſion is; and eſpecially Clyſters, as that emollient decoction in the Catalogue, with *Electuarium Lenitivum*, and *ol. Camomeli* mixed.

The next dreſſing have ready your *Sanitive Foment*, and let comfortable ſtupes be well applied.

And when have embrocated all the Region of the *Abdomen* with *ol. Hypericon*, then waſh the wound with the *Balſamic Tincture*, or at leaſt, that of Myrrh and Allow as is more uſual.

And ſo apply your beſt digeſtive on

on Pledgits (you will find it in the Catalogues) and over that, a large Plaſter of *Paracelſus* and *Diapalma* mixed. And ſo make decent bolſtering and rowling as before.

Continue thus till digeſtion is thoroughly perfected; and then dreſs with the conſolid *Balſam* preſcribed in the Catalogue of Medicines, or with the * *Baſilic Compound*, ſhewed there alſo.

This Method is to be held till you take out the Needles or cut the ſtitches, but when you do that, 'tis neceſſary you apply, two large Emplaſters, one on the one ſide the wound, and the other on the other ſide, of *ad herniam* and *Diapalma* mixed, and let the edges of them next the wound be unſpread, that they may be ſtitched with double Silk a-croſs the wound to ſtraighten the Part and keep the wound together; and for that end let the Plaſters be ſpread thick, and upon Leather.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Sheweth the Cure of large contuſed Wounds of the Limbs.

IN this caſe Dreſs the wound it ſelf firſt with *Digeſtivum Opt.* for generally the bleeding is ſoon over in ſuch Wounds, but before you apply the digeſtive let the part be embrocated with warm *Ol. Hyper. Mag. Comp.* and then the digeſtive warm to the wound, and ſo apply *Paracelſus* Plaſter malaxt with *Ol. Hypericon* all about the part.

And let the man be forthwith let Blood (if the wound has not bled much) for that will make a revulſion from the Part.

And give the Man a Bolus of *Sperma cœti* and *Lapis Hybernicus* (as in the Catalogue) in *Venice Treacle*, *miſce*. Or elſe let him have *ſpruce Beer*, and be ſet to ſweat upon it. And be ſure you re-iterate Bleeding often; and exhibit emollient Clyſters as oft as requiſite.

I will here recount to you a diſaſter that I once ſaw happen before *Tripoly* in

in *Barbary*, when we had Wars with that Place.

A Ship coming to an Anchor in a hard gale of Wind, and the Cable running out ſwiftly; a man happened to have his Leg ſhrewdly bruiſed by a Kink of the Cable, and there was but a ſleight wound; but the Muſcles were ſorely diſtorted.

The Surgeon of the Ship applyed as good Oyls, Unguents and Plaſters as he could, but for all that in four days time it began to Gangreen (by this you may ſee the Danger of ſuch great contuſion with a ſmall Wound.)

Whereupon other Surgeons were ſent for aboard, and me among the reſt, to adviſe with the Surgeon what to do, as to this man.

But we found the Leg was wholy Gangreen'd, and the Man was faint and ſick, from it, ſo we concluded to amputate it above the Knee; but whilſt we were making ready the Man died.

Now it had been better (when the Surgeon ſaw that the ordinary Method

thod did not take) that he had made deep Scarification, and let out the contuſed Blood; and then fomented the part with the hot *Lixivium fortis* inſerted in the Medicinal Catalogue at No. 13. for abundance of bruiſed Blood lay deep, extravaſated, among the Muſcles and about the Bone, and wanted Paſſage out, the wound being too ſmall to diſcharge it, and if that ſmall wound ſhould have come to digeſt, yet it would have been but ſuperficial and not have diſcharged matter enough to prevent the Gangrene that began under at the Bone.

Therefore when you ſee a ſmall wound and ſuperficial, and ſuch a large contuſion, and that deep, neglect not the means immediately that I have before preſcribed; and together with it, if Symptoms abate not by diſcuſſing Cataplaſms, ſuch as that Cataplaſma reſolvens in the Catalogue; but that it Tumifies and inflames, and the Dolor increaſeth, then make way to haſten digeſtion by all means; and to that end, apply the *Cataplaſma Maturans* in the Catalogue.

Let

Let it be applied warm and often repeated, and ſpread thick.

And when the Tumor is Apoſtemated, do not you ſtay its breaking of it ſelf; but make inciſion, and let it run plentifully. So by this means your Patients Life and Limb may be ſaved, but in neglect hereof there is danger.

Then when the Apertion has run well, let it be Syringed with warm White Wine, and Honey of Roſes mixed, (or the Balſamic Tincture, which you will) to cleanſe it from about the Bone, and out of its Cavities, for it will be hollow, not only deep but large. After this heal it with the Compound Liniment, preſcribed in the Catalogue; than which there is no fitter Balſam.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Sheweth the Cure of a Gangreen.

BUT now ſuppoſe a Tumor, Contuſion or Wound happens to Gangreen.

Then you are immediately to make deep Scarification, where the Gangreen ſeizeth; and to apply the ſtrong *Lixivium*, ſhewed in the Catalogue; to fetch out the ill Blood.

But if you cannot ſtop it for all this; you muſt apply on your Scarifications, the *Lixivium Capitalis*, and *Ol. Vitriol.* mixed and hot. You are to arm your Probe, and dip it in that Liquor, and touch the Scarifications with it, and put a little Lint or Tow thereon; and over that large Pledgits armed with *Baſilicon Major*.

And be ſure the Man have good *Alexapharmic*'s adminiſtered, ſuch as *Thriac. Andromic.* or *Mithridate*; or *aq. Epidemica*, let them be given in good quantities and often, and let him be cauſed to ſweat; for without theſe you will ſcarcely ſtop the Gangreen, but that it will ſend its malignant

nant Attoms to the Heart, and kill the Patient.

And let his Body be kept open and ſolutive with, decoct Emollient, and *Lenitivum*, and *Ol. Camomeli*, as in the Catalogue, and let *Phlebotomy* be celebrated.

Now you need not let the *Eſcarotic* lye long at, I uſe to leave it but 12 Hours, and then take off that dreſſing, and dreſs only with *Baſilicon Major*.

The *Eſcar* will look very ugly, but fear not that; for you will in a dreſſing or two ſee a Chink, or parting, between the quick Fleſh and the dead; and in another dreſſing the thick and black and hard *Eſcar* will come off, and good digeſtion will be under it.

And then you may dreſs with warm Tincture of *Myrrhe* and the Button, and Pledgits of warm *Baſilicon major* over that, and *Emplaſterum Paracelſus* and *Diapalma* mixed over all; with decent Bandage.

Now the beſt of all Cordials in this caſe, is this following.

℞ *Aq.*

℞ *Aq. Angelica magis Compoſit. a ſpoonful, Caleſtis* ℥ſ. *Syr. Violar* ℥ſ. *aqua Cardui Bened.* ℥j. *miſce. f. hauſtus.*

Let the Patient drink this, at leaſt twice a day till the Gangreen is overcome.

And at length you may heal with the Compound *Baſilicon*, as in the Catalogue. Or the *Linimentum Compoſitum* there preſcribed at No. 7. ☞

To Exterpate a Finger or Toe.

Somtimes a Finger, or a Toe, happens to be quaſht to peeces, bone and all, ſo that there is no healing of it, but it muſt be taken off; or it will quickly Gangreen. In this Caſe (or if it be already Gangrened) you muſt place it even on the ſide of a Table, or ſome other Board, and with your Exterpating Chizel and Mallet take it off at one ſtroke, and then Cure it as the Amputated Wound.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Sheweth the Cure of Burns and Scalds.

IT often chanceth that in time of Fight, Men come to be lamentably burned by Powder; a Cartaridge taking Fire or the like.

I have ſeen ſome ſo burnt that the very Nerves and Tendons have ſhrunk, cauſing grievous Inflammation, dolor and other ill Symptomes. Now whatever part of the Body happens thus to be burned; the moiſture of that part is dried up, and cauſeth an *Eſcar*; but if but Superficial, then Bliſters and Fiery heat inſues.

You have at firſt here a Two-fold Scope; that is, to Mitigate the Pain, and fetch out the Burning: To perform both which, do thus.

You are firſt to anoint all over where the Burn is with this following.

℞ *Alb. ova. Contund. Ol. Roſar., miſce.*

Let

Let the part be anointed all over well with this mixture on a Feather, and dip a fine Cloth in the ſame and apply it.

Or, *Unguent. Alb. Camphorat, & Populeon, miſce.*

This is commonly uſed, and approved, the place anointed with it as the former.

Let both the anointing and the application be repeated often, for the Fiery Heat of the Burn will ſoon dry up the Medicines.

And as Bliſters ariſe, cut them; that the hot Scalding-water may not Ulcerate Deeper.

Let this kind of dreſſing be uſed till the Inflammation is abated; and then uſe not cooling things any longer.

But now you may uſe *Baſilicon* and *Olium Ivi* mixed, to digeſt and Lævigate the Excoriations.

At laſt *Balſam. Lucattelli*, or *olium Ceræ*, either of them by it ſelf, or elſe mixt together, effect this Cure the beſt of all Medicines.

Now in all burns or Scalds; you muſt not bind on your dreſſings hard,

but only embrocate, and ſpread on fine Linen, and apply it looſely.

And here the Body is to be kept Cool and open with Clyſters, and Phlebotomy is to be Celebrated to oppoſe a Fever; which is apt to ſeize in this Caſe.

And the ſpare and Salutiferous Diet is to be ordered as in all wounds.

CHAP. XVI.

Sheweth how to Cure a Man that hath fallen into the Sea.

IT ſometimes happens that a Man in Furling or Reefeing of a Sail, falls down into the Sea, and is taken up again.

In this Caſe you are immediately to trice him up by the Heels with his Head downwards; ſo that the Water may the eaſier come out of his Body.

This done, give him a dragm of Cordial to revive his ſpent Spirits, a ſpoon-

ful of your *Aq. Mirabilis* or *Spirit. Vini*, is very good.

Then let him have warm Clothes put on, and be laid in his Cabbin, or Hammock.

And give him either *Venice Treacle*, or Treacle-water in a glaſs of Wine and let him ſweat upon it, (if the Wine were burnt it were better.) *Catalogue N°. 14. and 15.*

If the Man ſhould be bruiſed in the fall, then open a Vein, and give him either the *Traumatic Powder*, or *Hauſtus*, mixed with his burnt wine.

CHAP. XVII.

Sheweth the Cure of a Crick in the Back.

SOmetimes Men get Cricks in their Backs that diſable them, ſo that they cannot ſtand upright, and greivous Pain it puts them to when they do but ſtir. I have ſeen it ſo fall out by lifting forcibly at the Breech of a Gun to raiſe the Mettal.

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This is a violent Extenſion of the Tendons and Nerves of the Back.

The way to Cure it is this. Firſt, Foment the Part well, with hot *Spirit. Vini*, or the *Fomentum Sanitivum*, in the Catalogue.

Then Embrocate with hot *Unguentum Martiatum*, or *Nervinum*; and apply a *Cerot* of *Paracelſus* ℥ſ. *ad Herniam* ℥vj. *Oxicroc* ℥ij., *miſce.* for this is the beſt that I know to ſtrengthen the Back.

And then if you open a Vein you do well.

And put the Patient in his warm Bed, and give him the * *Pulvis Traumaticus* ℥ij, either *Bolus* ways in *Thriac. ven.* or mix it in a Cup of burnt Wine, and *aq. Thriac.* ℥ſ. and ſet him to ſweat upon it.

* *Ch.* 11.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Sheweth the Cure of a Sprein of the Joynt.

IF the Joynt is Wrenched or Spreined, and the Bones not Luxated, then your Cure is this First Embrocate the Joynt well with hot *Ol. Hypericon Compositum.* Then apply this Emplaster following.

℞ *Emplastrum Paracelsus* ℥j, *Diapalma* ℥ſ., *Pulv. Croci* ℈j, *Ol. Ros. q. ſ. misce. f. Emplaster.*

If the Sprein be great and the part swells much and is dis-coloured, you must make Phlebotomy to hinder the blood from falling on the part.

I have sometimes taken away the Pain, and resolved the Tumor with that well known Pultis shewed in the Catalogue at No. 19. apply this warm and often, and you will need no other Medicine. *Cataplas. resolvens.*

But if it be the Ankle go not upon it, nor hang it down, but keep it up

reſting on a Pillow; and if the Wriſt tye it up in a Saſh. For ſhould you not obſerve this, the Humors would fall and hinder your Cure.

CHAP. XIX.

Sheweth the Cure of either the Fracture or Diſlocation of a Rib.

IF the Rib is broke or diſplaced you muſt lay the Patient on the well ſide over ſome round Subſtance as the Bilge of a Cask, or a Gun (his Clothes being off) and let your Aſſiſtant bend his body downwards, and ſo will extenſion be made, that ſo with your hands you may place the ends of the Rib together.

But if it is diſlocated and will not be reduced this way; then do this.

Lay on the Part the Stitch Plaſter, made of *Maſtich*, *Gypſum*, *Terib.* and *aviarium Gluten* mixed, ſowing Tape to the outſide of it to haule by when you have occaſion; and when it hath lain

lain on long enough ſo as to ſtick faſt, then lay the Man in the poſture as before, and hale up forcibly by the ſtrings and the Rib will come into his Place.

Then Embrocate with *Ol. Roſ* and apply the *defenſive minor*, as in the Catalogue, and make decent Rouling: and at laſt *Emplaſt. Catagmatic.*

But be ſure here to let Blood, for this is abſolutely convenient, and give the Man *Spruce Beer* or the other *Traumatic*'s which you will find in the Catalogue; and let him have a breathing ſweat, to hinder the Coagulation of the Blood, and heal inwardly, and let him have the freſh and wholſome Diet.

CHAP. XX.

Sheweth the Cure of a Jaw-bone Diſlocated.

THE Joynt of the lower Jaw is many times diſplaced by yawning or gaping and that comes by weakneſs, ſickneſs, cold or ſleepineſs:

The way to reduce it is this.

Put your finger into the Patients Mouth, and you will feel a Bump towards the place of the Joynt; which bump is the head of the Bone out of place.

You are now to put your Thumb within the Mouth to that bump, and the palm of your hand at the Chin without, and the other hand behind his head to hold him to you. Then thruſt back with your Thumb, and the Chin with your hand, and the bone will fly into its place.

For without this, you may as ſoon break the Jaw-bone as bring the Teeth together: Then Embrocate with *Unguent. Martiatum*, or ſome hot Oyl; and wrap a peice of Flannel about the Jaws, and give him a ℥j of *Venice Treacle* in a little burnt Wine, and put him in a breathing Sweat, and he will be well preſently and not yawn at all.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Sheweth the reducing of the fractured or Luxated Clevicula or cannel Bone.

THis Bone comes ſometimes to be fractured or Luxated; and in this caſe you muſt order your Mate to take hold of him by the Shoulder, and another Aſſiſtant to hold him by the Neck; and let both make extenſion inclining backward, and you with your hands place the bone aright, and apply the *Emplaſtrum defenſive Minor* as in the Catalogue; and ſo make decent Bandage, and let the Arm be carried up in a Saſh.

This Man muſt be let blood, and have either the *Traumatic* Drink or *Bolus*, as you will find in the Catalogue. Otherwiſe the inward Contuſion, from this Fracture or Luxation may produce ill Symptoms. And at length to ſtrengthen and cement the bone, you may uſe *Emplaſterum Catagmaticum*, or *ad herniam & diapalma* mixed (that is, if the bone was broke).

CHAP. XXII.

Teacheth the Cure of Fractures of the Skull, whether Simple or Compound.

NOW let us imagine there comes down another wounded Man, who by a large Splinter has his Head wounded, and the Skull fractured.

I met with ſeveral ſuch the laſt *Holland* War, but eſpecially in the *Sole-bay* Ingagement. Some together with a large Wound of the Carnous Muſcle, have had the Skull Fractured, ſo that there has been ſhivers ſeparated from the whole, and lying in upon the *dura mater*. Others again have had but a ſleight Wound, or none at all (only a Tumefaction) and under it there has been a ſmall Fracture or Fiſſure, but the Brain concuſſed, or ſhaked, or contuſed; and this latter Fracture is worſe to Cure than the former, and of more dangerous conſequence.

For here the contuſed blood that lyeth within cannot come out, but muſt coagulate and putrifie, unleſs that means of the Traphine be uſed.

Whereas

Whereas the greater Fracture needs not this, but there is room enough for the blood to iſſue out.

But now if there be a large Wound, yet that doth not prevent your Inciſion; for when you have ſhaved the Head, you muſt dilate that Wound of the *Cutis Muſcula*, that it may be much larger than the Fracture, that you may the better handle the Fracture, and come at to get out the ſhivers of bones (for when that is done the Cure will be the ſame with the Traphined Fracture)

For in this the *dura mater* is wounded, or at leaſt bruiſed with the ſplinters of bones, ſo that it bleeds (but then there is vent for it, and there needs not Terebration) and in the latter the *dura mater* is contuſed, and blood is extravaſated by the violent ſhake of the Brain (but wants vent to evacuate) ſo that when vent is made the Cure is the very ſame.

Now to perform this Operation, do thus;

Take your Inciſion Knife, and divide the Cutis and Carnous Muſcle croſs wayes to the bone, a convenient breadth;

breadth; open it under the croſs Inciſions, ſeparating it from the bone, and cut off the angles of the inciſion, and then the Wound will be round, but be ſure it be wide enough, that you may either ſee or feel the whole Fracture. And ſee that you remove the *Pericranium* likewiſe, all that breadth; that the bone may be bare. Then if the bleeding will permit you to ſee the Fiſſure plainly, make no delay, but apply your Traphine at once; only firſt let the Man have a ſpoonful of your Cordial to chear him.

For if the Fracture be through the ſecond Table, and that there is a concuſſion, then the Traphination cannot be evaded, but muſt be performed firſt or laſt, and the ſooner the better, for the extravaſated blood muſt have vent out, or the Mans life cannot be ſaved.

But to know whether the Fiſſure hath paſſed through both Tables of the Skull, and whether the Brain be concuſſed, and blood be extravaſated or no, is now to be ſhewed you; for the external ſight of the Fracture doth not ſatisfie you; (unleſs there be a Sede withal; and that the bone be preſſed

preſſed conſiderably in, ſo far as to bruiſe the Tunicles and Brain, by the violence and deepneſs of its impreſſion).

But your true knowledge of this thing lyes in theſe ſigns: There will be bleeding at the Mouth or Ears, as alſo Vomiting; likewiſe, if you put your Uvula ſpoon into the Patients Mouth, he cannot hold it between his Teeth, without feeling extream pain in the part fractured; to which he will often lift his Hand. And Raving likewiſe is a true ſign of a fractured Skull, and a contuſed Brain *Signs of the Brain contuſed.*

If you ſee not ſome of theſe ſigns, and yet ſee a Fiſſure, you may conclude it to be but ſuperficial, and only through the firſt Table, and there will be no occaſion of Traphining, but only Phlebotomy, and dreſſing the Head as in other Wounds thereof, Cures it.

But if you ſee theſe ſigns of a Fracture, or any of the more eminent of them, then you may conclude there is contuſion of the Brain, and the Traphine muſt be uſed.

Now

Now as to the application of your Traphine, you must not apply it on the Fissure, but besides or beneath the Fissure, as near the depending part thereof as possible, that the Blood may the better be evacuated.

And have a care you mistake not a Suture of the Skull for a Fracture.

Nor must you apply your Traphine on the Sutures, or Temporal Bones, or Sinciput.

The Application of the Traphine.

First agitate gently until you are through the first Table; then withdraw the Traphine, and take out the Pin.

After this operate carefully, and with a steady hand, through the second Table, but be diligent that you go not too far, least the teeth of your Traphine tear the *dura mater*.

You will know when you are just through, by the piece being loose.

The which (if it comes not out within the hollow of the Traphine head) you must take it out with your Levatory, or other Instrument.

Then there will come out abundance of contused blood; and (if the operation

operation were neglected any time) of goary matter alſo.

This done, apply a warm Stupe, wrung out of *Spirit. Vini rectificandi*, to the place.

Then have ready a fine Cylendula of pure Lawn, and dipping it in warm Spirit of Wine, and *Mel Roſar.* mixed, apply it ſmoothly to the bottom of your Perforation; (having firſt with your Lenticula taken out any extraniosities or aſperities that may be fallen on the *dura mater*) you may with the point of your Probe, convey the edges of your Cylendula, even under the lower edges of the perforated bone.

And on this apply a ſmall Pledgit, dipt in the ſame Liquor, to fill up the Perforation.

And over theſe another large and thick Pledgit, armed with warm Catagmatick Balſam. 'Tis this;

℞. *Terebinth. Ven.* ℥viij, *Gum Elem.* ℥iij, *Reſina* ℥j ſ. *Pulv. Ariſtoloch. rotund.* ℥ſ. *Maſtich, Oliban. Myrrh, ana* ℥j, *Sang. Dracon.* ℈ij, *Croci* ℥ſ. *vitell. Ov.* No. 2. *miſce, f. Balſam.* *Balſamum Catagmaticum.*

And

And note, that this Balſam ought to be uſed all along, till a new Skin has covered the Bone. And over this, and all over the Head, when you have firſt imbrocated it with warm *Ol. Hypern.* you muſt apply a large Emplaſter of *Betonica* or *Paracelſus*, very warm.

And on this a double bolſter.

But juſt on the Traphined place, let a thin piece of Silver be placed in the bolſter, to keep (when 'tis rouled upon) that a Fungus ariſe not through the Perforation.

Then make good head rouling, and let the Man have a Vein opened, (for if you neglect this there is no living) therefore let it be done often, and keep his body open with Enameticks.

And be ſure you give him of the inward Vulneraries at this time, and every day, till all ill ſymptomates are over. The beſt are theſe.

The Traumatick Hauſtus Chap. 11.

℞. *Spruce Beer* ℥iij, *Syr. Cymphitis* ℥j, *Aq. Thriac.* ℥ſ. *Sperm. Cati* ℥j, *miſce, f. Hauſtus.*

Or if you have not this you may uſe the following.

℞. *Aq.*

℞. *Aq. Hordia* ℥iij, *Aq. Thriacalis* ℥ſ. *Sperm. Cœti* ℥j, *miſce, f. Hauſtus.*

Theſe are excellent inward Vulneraries, and hinder the blood from coagulating, and will conduce mightily to your Cure.

But be ſure you lay your Patient ſo as to ſweat (a breathing ſweat) for that is very wholſome, and neceſſary in this caſe.

It may be that you may want theſe Hauſtus's, and then you may uſe of your *Pulvis Traumaticus* ℥ij. in *Thriac. Andromic.* Bolus wayes, and that will prove very effectual as to this inward ſanitive intention. *Chap. 11. The Traumatick Pouder.*

But to proſecute the Cure: You muſt open the Wound the next day; for all Fractures (eſpecially this of the Head) muſt have frequent breathing.

Take off your Dreſſing carefully, and your Dorcel out of the Perforation; but if the Cylendula ſtayes behind, let it remain, and apply a warm Stupe wrung out of your *Fomentum Sanitive.* After

After this, waſh it with warm *Spir. Vin. & Mel. Roſar. miſce*; and then arm your ſmall Pledgit that you put into the Perforation, with your Catagmatick Balſam only, and apply it warm; and then as to the reſt dreſs it up as before.

So this way of Dreſſing will digeſt the contuſed Tunicles, and heal to ſatisfaction.

But here inſtead of *Spir. Vini & Mel Roſarum*, you may uſe with as good ſucceſs your *Tinctura de Myrrha*; but change not your Balſam, for no Unctious Medicine muſt touch the bone.

But when once the *dura mater* is healed, and the Perforation is ſupplyed with a certain ſubſtance inſtead of bone, and that the Skull is covered with a Pericranick ſubſtance; then *Linimentum Arcei* may with ſafety and good effect be uſed, and Betony Plaſter, without any other Medicaments.

Let ſuch a Patient be kept at firſt as free from noiſe as poſſible, (but this is a hard thing to be obſerved in a Ship.)

And

And keep him ſtrictly to the Sanitive Diet, *Chap.* 11. and let him have a care not to drink Wine nor Brandy, nor any ſtrong Liquor; but let only Barley water, or ſmall Beer, be his conſtant drink, as other Wounded have.

CHAP. XXIII.

Teacheth the Cure of Fractures of the Limbs, whether Simple or Compound.

NOW I'll ſuppoſe another Man being up aloft, knotting the Rigging, and having the Rope under his Feet ſhot away, he falls down upon the Deck, breaks the bone of his Leg, and bruiſeth himſelf inwardly.

In this caſe you are firſt to ſet the bone; and we will imagine it a Compound Fracture; and that the end of one of the bones ſticks out through the Fleſh and Skin.

For if it were a Simple Fracture, having no Wound with it in the Fleſh, then *Simple Fracture.*

then it were but only extending of it, and reducing the bones, and applying the defenſive and apparel, and ſo the work were done.

But here is a Compound Fracture, a Wound beſide the Fracture.

In this caſe you are firſt to reduce the Fracture by this means;

Place a Ligature above the Fracture, and another beneath it; and let one Man take hold of the band above, and another of that beneath, and ſo make extention; and if the end of the bone will not eaſily go in again, make inciſion, and dilate the Wound, but have a care of Veſſels.

And as extention is made, do you place the ends of the bones together; but if there be any looſe ſplinters, take them out, (if poſſible) it will be better done now whilſt the Man is hot, then hereafter: As one ſaith, *Prima occaſio eſt capienda tibi quam primum, ne quæras rurſus quæ neglexeris jam ãnte.* The firſt occaſion is to be taken by thee, as ſoon as may be, leaſt thou ſeek again what thou haſt neglected before.

The bones being placed right, have ready your *Defenſiv. magnum*, (as in the

the Catalogue at *No.* 3.) ſpread on a double bolſter, and apply it round the part; only where the Wound is, contrive that the end of that defenſive may be to wrap over.

But before you wrap it over, dreſs the Wound with Tincture of Myrrh on Dorcels next the bone; and *Digeſtiv. opt.* over that, as in the Catalogue at *No.* 6. and ſo bring the end of the defenſive bolſter over; then apply a double Cloth all about, and make the ſmall even with the Calf, with Tow, and ſo apply your Splenia, only leave the place clear of Splints where the Wound is, faſtening them on with Tape; and let a Pillow now (but a Caſe with a Pillow in it hereafter) be provided for the Limb, to keep it ſteady.

And becauſe the Man is bruiſed inwardly, let him Blood, and give him of the Traumatick Hauſtus, *Chap.* 19. or Bolus, and let him be laid to ſweat, a breathing ſweat, upon it. This is what can be done to him at this time: Only ſee that he has the Vulnerary Diet, as the other Wounded have; and keep his Body open with * *decoctum emolliens* ℥xij, *Electuarium*

* *Catalo.* No. 18.

Etuarium Lenitivum ℥j, *& Ol. Camæm.* ℥ſ. *miſce, f. Enema.*

But when you open this Fracture again, which muſt be the next day; for (as I told you before) Fractures muſt have frequent breathing;. then take off your Dreſſing carefully, all to the Defenſive, which you muſt leave on; only turn off the flap or end of the Defenſive bolſter that is over the Wound, that you may come to dreſs it.

Take out your Dorcels, and let the Wound be waſhed with the Balſamick Tincture, or Tincture of Myrrh, warm; and then arm your Dorcels with *Balſamum Catagmos*, *Chap.* 19. and apply them warm; and an Emplaſter of *Diapalma* on that, ſo cut off that part of the Defenſive bolſter that wrapped over, and apply a double bolſter in place of it, and ſo roul up the Limb again as before, and be ſure it lyes as high as the Body, that humours may not deſcend to the part.

At each dreſſing be ſure you have a warm Stupe ready to lay on the Wound, wrung out of the Vulnerary Foment; but Stupe it not too hot

at

at firſt, leaſt you by the heat bring down more humours to the part.

But if you ſee it doth not digeſt in a reaſonable time by the ordinary method, then you muſt help it on by fomenting.

Continue this way of Dreſſing ſo long till there is good digeſtion, and ill ſymptoms are vaniſhed, and then let your Defenſive be removed, and let *Emplaſt. Catagmaticum* mixed with *Diapalma*, be applyed all about the part, except juſt where the Wound is, and there muſt be left a place open to dreſs the Wound.

But all other things muſt be applyed as before.

So when the bones are cemented and covered with a Perioſtum, then you may renew your Cearot.

And thus continue till 'tis throughly Cured.

How to know when the Callous makes in a Simple Fracture.

Had it been a Simple Fracture, and the Skin not broke, you would have known by your Plaſter at the taking of it off, when a Callous ingenders; for you would find a bloody humour on the Dreſſings, over where the Fracture is; but in this Compound Fracture the Wound diſcharges it.

This

This Mans Diet, although ſpare at firſt, yet when you would have the Callus to grow, and the part to ſtrengthen, then he muſt have plenty of agglutinative Diet.

The rouling of a Simple Fracture.

Now when you have applyed your Defenſive on a Simple Fracture, your rouling ſhould be thus;

Your Bolſter and Roulers ſhould all be dipt in *acetum Vini*, and *alb. Ov. tund.*

And when the Bolſter is ſmoothly applyed, you muſt take a fine ſingle Rouler, and fetch two or three turns about the fractured place, and faſten it.

Then take a long Rouler, and beginning with two or three turns about the Fracture, then lead it upwards with the volves pretty cloſe, to hinder the deflux of humours, and faſten that Rouler at the Knee.

Then take another Rouler longer than this laſt, and take two or three turns about the Fracture, contrary to the firſt, and ſo roul that downwards to the lower Joynt, with the foulds ſomething more ſlack than the other, and then turning it croſs, lead it

it up again to the Knee, and there faſten it with the other. This is called defenſive rouling.

Then make all even with Tow, and apply your Splints and Juncts to keep it ſteady, if you have not a Caſe.

Note, That ſometimes inſtead of *Emplaſtrum Catagmaticum*, I apply *ad Herniam*, mixt with *Diapalma*, and it performs the ſame intention.

CHAP. XXIV.

Teacheth the Cure of a diſlocation of the Shoulder Joynt.

IN this Caſe, when you have taken out his Arm from his Clothes, anoint the Joynt well with *Ol. Roſarum*; then let two Men take a Hand-ſpike on their Shoulders, one at one end, and the other at the other end, and ſet a ſtool or block under it, for the Patient to ſtand on; then put a round Bolſter pretty hard under the Patients Armpit, and let his Arm be over the Hand-ſpike or Staff, then

pull down his Arm pretty tort, and let a Man take hold of his Hand, and hold it fast down; and do you stand with your Hands about the Joynt to guide things right; then let one trip away the stool or block suddenly from under his Feet, the Man that hath hold of his Hand, holding hard; and the bone will by the sudden weight of the Mans Body forcibly snap in.

Some do this over a door, or such like: (Thus if you have not *Parew's* Pully, but if you have, that is the best Instrument in this case.) You will feel the head of the bone under the Arm-pit, and so you'll better know where to place your bolster.

But some Shoulder Joynts are so easie to reduce, that by your taking the Patients Hand, and putting it behind in his Neck, with one to hold it there, and then you with your hands forcing suddenly at his Elbow, and withal bringing it close to his Breast, the bone will locate.

This done, embrocate well with *Ol. Rosar.* and apply *Emplastrum defensivum minor*, as in the Catalogue at *No.* 4. about the Joynt, and let a

a Bolſter be kept under the Arm-pit, and let him carry his Arm in a ſaſh till 'tis well.

CHAP. XXV.

Teacheth the Cure of a diſlocation of the Hip bone.

THis is the hardeſt to ſet of all bones, and requires the greateſt ſtrength (and not a little skill) to reduce it. The head of the *Oſſ. Phemur.* you will feel in the Groin below, and there will be cavity above whence the bone came; by this unevenneſs you will find it diſlocated.

Now the way to reduce it is this; Drive a ſtrong Trunnel of Wood, or long Bolt of Iron into the Deck; then lay the Patient on his Back, with this bolt between his Legs; let there be a hard bolſter likewiſe in his Groin, on the head of the diſlocated bone, and the bolt cloſe up to that.

Then make faſt the Leg on the contrary ſide, and likewiſe the Thigh, that the Man may not give way when

the other is extended; and let his Body be kept ſteady alſo, that he may not incline his Body.

Then apply a ſtrong Saſh with ſeveral turns about the Thigh that is diſlocated.

Then have a Pully made faſt at a diſtance, with a Pully-rope, having a hook at the end of it; make faſt this hook to the Saſh about the Thigh.

Then let a ſtrong Man haul forcibly and ſuddenly at the other end of the Pully-rope, and your ſelf with your Hands guiding about the Joynt, and by this means the bone will fly into its place.

This done, embrocate with warm *Ol. Roſarum*, and apply the defenſive Plaſter, and let the Man be let blood, and have the Vulnerary Hauſtus; becauſe the extention was violent, and there may be contuſion.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVI.

Teacheth the Cure of a diſlocated Wriſt or Ankle.

IT often falls out that the Wriſt or Ankle bones are luxated: The way to reduce either is by making good extention either by hand or bandage: There muſt be two perſons beſides your ſelf, who muſt make this extention, and in their extending wriggle the Foot or Hand; and with your Hands at the Joynt your ſelf muſt guide the bone aright; and if the joyning of the two bones, *Tibia* and *Fibula*, or the joyning of the *Ulna* and *Radius*, ſhould be ſeparated aſunder (as it ſometimes happens) you muſt ſee that thoſe be cloſely brought together again, otherwiſe that part will be lame, and there will be an Atrophia.

Having thus done, embrocate with *Ol Roſar.* and apply the defenſive Plaſter, and let the Man reſt, and not ſtir that part too much; and if it be the Ankle, not endeavour to go or ſtand upon it until 'tis well.

CHAP. XXVII.

Sheweth the Cure of Boyls and Fellons.

IT ſo happens many times that Men have ſore Boyls and Fellons that are exceeding painful, tumifying, burning and throbbing intolerably.

Theſe things are of a very malignant humour, therefore I would not have you repel them by any means (eſpecially) if intending to ſuppurate.

But forthwith apply a warm and comfortable Cataplaſm to the Tumour; (if in the beginning) let it be reſolvent, emollient and anodine; as that in the Catalogue at *No.* 10. which if the Tumour be but a beginning, 'tis ten to one but it diſcuſſes out the impact humour by way of dew; and eſpecially if you let the Man blood plentifully, and open and cool his body with a gentle Aperitive, ſuch as *Electuar. Catholicum* ℥j. at night when he turns in. This method if it prevails not to Cure at firſt, yet it gives abundant eaſe.

But if you ſee for all this, that it inclines to ſuppuration; further it by all

all means, and yet let your application be as anodine as poſſible.

The *Cataplaſma ſuppurans* in Catalogue *No.* 11. is the beſt in this caſe; let it be applyed warm, and changed as there is occaſion, till the Tumour is appoſtemated and broke.

But if it be in a part where the Skin is hard, then do not ſtay the breaking of it, of it ſelf, but open it by inciſion, leaſt the matter ſhould corrupt the bone.

This done, and that it hath run well, you may apply only a Pledgit of *Baſilicon Linimentum & Ol. Cera* to it, and an Emplaſter of *Diapalma* malax'd with Oyl of Roſes, all about the part, and ſo keeping to this kind of dreſſing till it is well.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Sheweth the Cure of a Tumour in an Emunctory.

THis Tumour proceeds uſually from Plethory; and if 'tis a Plegmon (we will imagine it under

the Arm-pit) then the Heart, and the inward region thereabout, would discharge the great superfluity of blood and humours, too burdensome to Nature in that part.

Here you are not to endeavour to repel it, but to hasten its suppuration as fast as you can. You must not let blood here at first, for that would revell the humour inwardly, and cause great faintness.

But give the Man now and then a spoonful of *Spir. Croci* in *Aqua Angelica* inwardly, to drive it out, and externally apply the *Cataplasma maturans*, as in Catalogue *No.* 11.

And by this means you will bring it to suppuration, and break it in a little time.

When this is done, let it run plentifully, yet not too much at once, (least that exhaust the Spirits) then dress it with *Basilicon comp.* or *Liniment. Arcei, Ol. Hyper. & Ol. Cera*, mixed on a Dorcel, and *Emplastrum Diachalon cum Gummis* over it; and so continue till it is Cured. Or,

℞. *Basilicon major, Linimentum arcei, ana* ℥j, *Ol. Hyper. mag. comp.* ℥ij, *Ol. Cera* ℥j, *misce.* And

And then let this Man blood to abate Plethory, and let him take a gentle Catharsick, to cool and temper the ebullition of the blood; as that of *Electuar. Cathol.* ℥j, or *Syrup. de ſpina Cervina*, the like quantity.

CHAP. XXIX.

Teacheth the Cure of an Eryſipellas or St. Anthony's *Fire.*

THis Tumour is an effect of that fiery and bubbling humour and Choler, and ſiezeth ſometimes on one part, and ſometimes on another, of the Body or Limbs.

But wherever it is, it is fiery hot and painful, and hath a malignant quality in it; for I have known when it hath grieved in one place, that there hath been a Plaſter of Methridate laid thereon, and the raging humour hath removed to another place, not far off the firſt. If it ſiezeth a Muſculous part, it tumifies exceedingly, but begins not very deep at firſt, but near the Skin, but afterward

eats deeper and wider, and becomes great and lamentable.

To Cure this Tumour you must let Blood plentifully, and purge Choler effectually: As,

℞. *Electuar. e ſucco Roſar.* ℥ſ. *Pulv. Rhubarb* ℥ſ. *miſce, f. Bolus.* Or,

℞. *Rhubarb ſliced* ℥j, *infuſe it in Aq. Cichoriæ* ℥iv, *deinde Colat, denique adde Syr. Roſ. ſolutiv.* ℥ſ. *f. Hauſtus.*

Let the Patient ſometimes take the Bolus, and at other times the Hauſtus, until the humour is overcome, every other day; and let bleeding be repeated often.

As to Topicks, you muſt apply *Oleum Roſar. Omph.* by way of embrocation.

Or this Oyl with *Unguent. Populion, & alb. Camphoret, miſce,* and ſpread the ſame on a fine Cloth, and apply it.

Theſe things do ſometimes take off the edge of the Eryſipelas, and cure it at firſt; but ſometimes it is ſo violent, that it will come to break in ſpight

ſpight of fate; and then uſually it hath eaten deep and wide, and it breaks in many holes, ſpreading a whole part over.

When you ſee this, beſides the means before recited, you muſt apply the *Cataplaſma maturans*, as in the Catalogue at *No.* 11. to haſten it, leaſt it ſieze on the bone.

When it is broken it will run abundantly, and come out of deep cavities, and more remote than you thought for.

To the Ulcers, or rather Fiſtulaes, you may apply ſoft Dorcels, with * *Baſilicon minor*, *Ol. Hyper.* & *Ol. Cera*, & *Linimentum*, when you have firſt Syringed well with * *Vin. alb.* & *Mel Roſar. miſce*; and every dreſſing ſtupe the part well with your *Fomentum Vulner.* as in the Catalogue at *No.* 6. and let your Emplaſter be that of *Diapalma* malaxed with *Ol. Roſar. omph.*

* Chap. 28

* Chap. 11

Now obſerve this, that you are not to cool this Tumour too forcibly with your externals, for by that you might cauſe a Gangreen; but you muſt ſtrike chiefly at the Cauſe, with thoſe Medicines that I have above preſcribed;

bed; and then these externals set down will take effect.

If you perceive much malignity in the humour, then be sure you mix in the Cathartick Haustus (when you give it) *Aq. Thriac.* ℥ſ. and in the Bolus (when you give that) *Thriac. Androm.* ℥j, for these will conduce to check the venemous quality of this raging humour.

The Shingles. There is the Shingles, and other Cholerick Blisters and Ulcers that do often befal; but with the inward means above prescribed, and the external application of *Ol Rosar. omph.* with *Unguent. Diapompholigos* mixed, 'tis usually overcome.

Or else *Unguent. alb. Camph.* and *Ol. Amigdal. amar.* mixed, doth the like.

But these Cholerick Excoriations are only Cuticular, and the humour hath not that degree of malignity in it so as to penetrate deep, although it spreads large.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

Sheweth the Cure of an Ulcered Leg, with foulneſs of Bone.

I Seldom came aboard any Ship, but ſome or other of the Men were troubled with Ulcerated Legs.

As to the Cure of theſe (proceed they from what humour or cauſe ſoever) it muſt be this;

Firſt, Purge the Patient effectually, not only once, but every other day at firſt, and afterward at leaſt twice a week (for without this I could never Cure) and let your Purges be general, ſuch as purge all humours. As

Extract. Rudii ℈ij, *f. Pilulæ.* Or,

℞. *Electuar. Catholic.* ℥j, *Pulv. Sanct.* ℈ſ. *miſce f. Bolus.* Or,

℞. *Elixir Salutis* ℥j, Syr. *de ſpin. Cervi* ℈ſ. *miſce f. Hauſtus.*

Any of theſe followed as I directed, will wonderfully facilitate the Cure.

But

But as to outward means you must take the course following:

If by the fœtid smell, and black colour, and dead Flesh, you find the Bone to be rotten or foul; or that the Ulcer has hard Callus Lips; then you must either by incision separate all that close to the Bone.

Or (if the Vessels hinder incision) you must with an Escarotick do that office: *Pulvis precip. rubr.* applyed, is the mildest, and useth to do it; bringing off thick Escares one after another.

But if you touch it with the *Lapis Costicus* wet, that will effect it sooner, but the misery will be greater, whilst it worketh.

Here I remember that of *Cato*; *Vulnera dum sanas, dolor est Medicina doloris*; that is, *Whilst thou healest Wounds, smart is the remedy of smart.*

Therefore if the precipitate be too weak, I prefer the incision before the *Lap. Costicus*, or *Lixiv. Capitalis.*

But whatever way you get to the Bone, yet when it is bare you must scale it, either with your Scalpra, and that, till all the rottenness is taken away.

Or

Or elſe you muſt apply *Pulvis Euphorbii* to it, until it is exfoliated.

Then when this is done, you muſt apply a Dorcel wrung out of hot Tincture of Myrrh, to the Bone, and ſo dreſs over that.

During the time the corroding Medicines are applyed, you had need of a good Anodine defenſive all about. There is no better than that of *Diapalma* malaxt with Oyl of Roſes.

Then let the Balſam you dreſs withal be only *Linimentum Comp.* as in *Chap.* 28.

And when the Bone is covered, let your Lotion be *Aq. Calcis*, and dip all your Pledgits in it, only arm them with the Balſam, to incarn the Ulcer. And ſee you ſtupe this ſore well each Dreſſing, with your *Fomentum Sanitiv.* and above your ſore. Let there be applyed the *defenſiv. major*, to hinder a deflux of humours.

And above all, let your rouling be made defenſive (for that is half the Cure) when you have applyed a double Bolſter over the Pledgit. Begin with your Rouler about the Foot, and bring it up very tort to the Ulcer, and

and ſo lead it up to the Knee, the foulds being cloſe, and there faſten it.

If the Fleſh be too ſoft, you may apply a little *Egyptiacum*, with your Balſam, and there will be the better healing after; but *Precip. rub. & Alum. uſtum*, uſually correct ſuperfluous Fleſh beſt, if mixt with the Balſam

The *Aq. Calcis* will ſiccatrize it of it ſelf, if you only dip your Pledgits in it, and apply them.

But let the Pledgit be a little ſmeared with the Balſam, that it may not ſtick too hard when you take it off.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXI.

Teacheth the Cure of the Morbus Venereus.

THis Diſtemper albeit it is not uſually got aboard aſhhip; yet it often falls to the Sea-Surgeons Lot, to Cure it on board. Therefore I will ſhew the Cure of it in its different degrees.

Now when the Malign Atoms have not reacht the Liver, ſo as to infect the blood, but lyes about the Genitals and Seed Veſſels, then Nature ſeeks to expel it thereabouts.

So there is either a running, which *A Clap.* is called a *Gonorhœa*, or pricking heat in the Uretra, or Tumor of the *Penis*, with Ulcerations call'd Shankers, or Buboe's in the Groin.

Now all this, or any part of this we call but a Clap: Howbeit, it is really the Pox, (a Chip of the ſame Block) and there is no other difference then only in the *Major* and *Minor*.

But

A Confirm'd Pox.

But if it hath paſt the Liver, and infected the Blood, and ſpots appear in the Skin; and Nodes on the Head, or Shin bones; and that there is Night Pains; or if there be Ulcers in the Throat; then this we call the Pox, (or a confirmed Pox.)

Now I will firſt ſhew you the Cure of that difference (of the *Morbus Venerius*) called a Clap.

The Cure of a Gonorrhœa.

And firſt of a *Gonorrhœa*, or Running at the Yard.

This requires good Purging, with Medicines proper and ſpecifick to it. For no man is to give things to ſtop it, any otherwiſe then by fair purging: Leaſt in ſo doing, he Cauſes it to mingle with the Blood, and ſo become a confirm'd Pox: And indeed, letting of Blood will do the like; for that revulſion makes for the malign Atoms or Fumes to aſcend from the Pocky ferment in the Inferior parts, and teints the blood in the Superior; and ſo by and by intolerable Headach, and other confirm'd Symptoms ſucceed.

Now

Now the purging Pills that I would recommend unto you are as follows.

℞ *Pil. rudii* ℈j *raſin Julep. gr. v.* ♀ *Dulc. gr.* x. *miſce f. Pilulæ*, for one Doſe.

Let this be followed every other day, for five times taking, the Patient governing himſelf as in other Purges.

But he muſt forbear the *Actio Venerea*, as alſo ſtrong Liquors, and keep to freſh and wholſom Diet.

By this time the Diſeaſe muſt be very violent indeed if it doth not mitigate, and if the malignity be not carried off.

And now you may give him this *Potio alba* following;

Terebinth. Cypr. ℥ſ. *Vitel. ov. No.* j. Open the *Terebinth* with it, then add *aq. Plantag. q. ſ.* mix them well together, and ſtrain it, for one Doſe.

Let him take this laſt at Night, and firſt in the Morning for five times going,

going, and 'tis ten to one by this time, if the *Gonorrhœa* is not Cured.

But if it ſhould not, but that ſtill there is a *Cleeting*; you muſt to Purging again, for two or three times more, and after that the *Potio alb.* again.

But ſomtimes when the Pills are left off, and the Potion is taken; there ariſeth Inflammation and Pimples on the *Penis*, and there is ſmall *Shankers* on the *Glans*, and the Yard is Tumified and Pained, and ſome Excoriations in the paſſage cauſing difficulty and pricking in making the Urine.

Shankers cured.

As to the inner part, you are to inject by Syringe, that known Lotion, of *aq. Plantag.* and *Pulv. Troch. alb. Rhaſſ.* mixed, let it be done often.

And the Tumifaction, foment with *Decoct. Althæa*, then anoint the Pimples with *Unguentum alb. Camph.* and if little Ulcers, touch them with *Mellis Egyptiaci*, and apply a *Paracelſ. Plaſter* about the *Penis*.

This

This with your ſecond purging and aſtringing, conſummates this Cure.

And then you may let the Patient blood, with good ſucceſs.

Buboes Cured.

But ſometimes Buboes or Swellings ariſe in the Groins, without any other ſymptoms. And if the Malignity were little, they riſe leaſurely, but if great, they tumifie and come on violently.

Sometimes, and in the very beginning (if the Malignity is little) they are carried off by good purging (as above) and the application of a *Diachalon cum Gum.* Plaſter, which diſcuſſeth the impact humour, and ſo you hear no more of it.

But more often theſe Buboes tend to ſuppuration, and then they are not to be repelled, nor yet diſcuſſed, by any means.

But you muſt further their ſuppuration all you can: The beſt of Cataplaſms in this caſe is this following:

℞. *Unguent. de Muſilagin. Baſilicum major, Melilot. compoſit. ana parts equal, Ol. Lilior. q. ſ. melt theſe together,*

together; and with a little Farina Fabar. make them into a Cataplaſmick conſiſtance, and apply it.

This will ſpeedily ripen and break the Buboes.

But all this time, you muſt neither bleed nor purge, for thoſe would do harm; but rather give an Alexipharmick to defend the body, and drive the malignity out. As;

℞. *Aqua Angelica comp. two ſpoonfuls, Sſir. Guiac. half a ſpoonful, in a draught of Poſſet-drink, or Aq. Hordia: Let this be taken every morning and night until the Buboes break.*

But when they are ready, do not ſtay for their breaking of themſelves, but open them with your Lancet in the depending part, and let them run plentifully.

Waſh it each dreſſing with *injectio Vulneraria*, as in *Chap.* 11. (*id eſt*) *Vin. alb. & Aq. Prunell.* wherein *Terebinth.* hath been waſhed, and add *Mel Roſar. ana* parts equal. *Fiat* Lotion, to waſh the Ulcer warm, by Syringe. Then

Then dip a ſhort Tent or Dorcel in the ſame Lotion, it being armed with *Baſilicon*, and ſo apply it; and a *Diachalon cum Gum.* Plaſter over all, and continue thus till it is well, and then you may purge and bleed, to conſummate your Cure of Buboes.

Now for a Confirmed *Morbus Venereus.* *Morbus Confirmatus.*

When the malignant and venomous Ferment has infected the blood, in ſo much that the ſpots appear; and likewiſe the Bones, ſo that Nodes are preſent; and phagadenick Ulcers are in the Mouth and Throat, and in divers parts of the Head and *Body*, with grievous Head-ach and night pains. This is a Confirmed Pox.

Now bleeding can do no good here, but may weaken Nature.

There are two known wayes of Curing this Confirmed *Morbus Venereus.* *Cure.*

The one is by Purging and Sweating.

The other by Salivation and Sweating.

If the Diſeaſe be confirmed, yet recent and mild, it may be Cured by Purging

Purging and Sweating But if it be inveterate and ſtubborn, it muſt be Cured by Salivation and Sweating.

Morb. Ven. Cured by Purging and Sweating.

To Cure by the firſt of theſe, your way is this;

℞. *Pulv. Raſin. Julap. Scamo. ℥ dulc. ana* ʒſ. *Tartar. Vitriol.* ʒij, *Terebinth. Chio. q. ſ. f. maſs pro Pilulæ.*

Let the Patient take of theſe Pills ʒſ. at a doſe, each other day, for five times taking; keeping to the Sanitive Diet, as in *Chap.* 11. without Fleſh.

Or *Pil. Balſamic.* doth the ſame thing, given in the ſame doſe and order.

Then reſt a day; and the next following that, let the Patient Sweat.

℞ *Aq. Thriac.* ʒj, *Spir. Guiac.* ʒij, *in Poſſet drink; f. Hauſtus.* Or,

℞. *Thriac. Androm.* ʒj, *Antimo. Diaphor. gr.* x. *miſce, f. Bolus.*

Give

Give either of theſe to the Patient, and put him to ſweat; and let the Room be very cloſe and warm; (indeed if you were aſhore a hot Houſe were beſt.)

Let him ſweat for an hour, or an hour and half each time; and have warm Clothes in his Bed to rub himſelf withal.

Let him have a dayes reſpite between, and then do the like again, and a third time; but ſweat not upon a full Stomach; and in his ſweating, let him drink a draught of warm Barley-water (or Poſſet drink, if aſhore).

Then after a dayes reſpite fall to Purging again as before; letting him take but three times each other day; and then after a day between ſweat again twice; then obſerving the ſame ſpace of time, purge once; and then after a day more ſweat once.

By this time thirty dayes will be expired, and you will find the Patient much better (if not well) you will then ſee whether this way will do it or no; and if it prevails, then (if he is not quite well) you may perſevere longer in this method, until

he is well. If it be ſix Weeks, or two Months time, you need not think much.

To the Nodes you may apply *Emplaſterum de Ranis cum* ☿, and phagademick the Ulcers; dreſs with *Mel Egyptiac. & Spir. Vin. miſce*; or *aq. fallopii*, until mundified; and then *Baſilicon & Diapomph.* will heal, and for the Ulcers in the Mouth or Throat, you muſt uſe the *Gargariſmus ad Carcinome*, as in the Catalogue at *No.* 15. where you will ſee the making of it.

Now if this Method of Purging and Sweating will not do, but that he muſt be Fluxed; then an Hoſpital, or Houſe on ſhore is fitter for him, then that either you, or the Ship, ſhould be troubled with him. However if you can make conveniency for him, I will here ſhew you how to perform the Salivation and Sweating Cure.

Morb. Ven. Cured by Salivation and Sweating

Firſt, Obſerve the Conſtitution of the Patients body, whether robuſt or weak, Cholerick or Phlegmatick; whether

whether he is well in all other reſpects than only this; (for ſhould he have a Conſumption, if you flux him you kill him)

This conſidered, you muſt prepare his Body for a Salivation, with ſuch Catharticks as are proper to his Temperament or Habit.

I uſually have done it with either *Pil. Rudii*, or *Electuar. Catholi.* or *Syr. Roſ. ſolut. cum Senna*, *in decoct. Senna Gerconis*.

Sometimes I uſe to give theſe *per vicem*, for there is ſcarcely that Humour or Conſtitution, but one or other of theſe occurs with.

If you give of the Pill, let it be ℈ſ at a time, or ℈ij, if the Body be hard to work upon.

If of the Bolus, give ℥j, or ℥j ſ. according as the ſtrength is.

But if in Potion, you may give ℥i of the Syrup, and ℥iij of the Decoction.

And let this be obſerved every other day for a Week together; the Patient drinking warm Grewel, or (if aſhore) Poſſet drink between each motion.

By this time I reckon the body well prepared; and now for raising the Salivation.

To raise a Salivation by Unction.

You have two ways to raise the Salivation: Either you do it by Unction, or else by inward Medicine.

If by Unction, 'tis that of *Unguentum Neapolitanum*, wherewith you having put thin *vessicæ Porcinæ* on your hands to defend them, anoint the soles of the Feet, the Legs, and the Thighs, (you seldom need to go higher) but anoint not the Belly; now this anointing once a day, will at a few times raise the Salivation.

But when you are doing this, you must have ready Flannel Stockins, Drawers, Shirt and Waistcoat, as likewise Flannel Muffler and Cap, for the Body must be kept exceeding warm, (which soever way you Salivate.)

Then the Patient must be laid in Flannel Sheets, and covered well, the Room or Cabbin must be hung about with warm hangings, that no cold come in; and if there were a small pot or pan of Fire in the Cabbin, it were so much the better.

So

So when you ſee the Salivation riſeth, then forbear the Unction.

But the other way to raiſe it, is by inward Medicines, and the moſt uſual is that of *Turbith. mineralis*, in a Bolus of Conſerve of Roſes, or ſometimes *Diaſcordium*; the Body being firſt well prepared, I uſually begin with gr. vij. and the day following gr. ix. and then commonly the Flux riſeth, and there is no need of more; for if you ſee the Mouth and Jawes ſwell (although he doth not yet ſpit) then give no more, for he will ſalivate in a little time (but be ſure your *Turbith.* is well prepared.)

To raiſe a Flux by inward means.

And mind if the Jawes tumifie, and the Mouth feels ſoriſh, then to give him a gentle Cathartick Bolus, or Hauſtus, to keep it off: As thus,

℞. *Electuar. Cathol.* ℥j, *Razin. Julap gr.* v. *miſce, f. Bolus.* Or,

℞. *Syr. Roſar. ſalut. cum Senna* ℥j, *decoct. Senna Gereonis* ℥ij, *miſce, f. Hauſtus.*

Either of these will carry gently downward, and preserve, that the Mouth and Jawes shall not be too much annoyed and made sore, with the Atoms of the Medicine.

And this will not hinder the Salivation, but it will rise more kindly a little after.

The mouth Lotion in Salivating. Let the Patient be clad in Flannel (as I said before) and let the Mouth be washed with *Aqua Hordia & Mel Auglia, misce*; (some use *Diamoron*, or *Mel Rosar.* in the Lotion.)

But have a care (if it ulcerates) least the Cheek and Gum grow together, therefore let the Patients Nurse or Assistant be looking to that often, and let the Patient stir the Tongue often, to hinder that growing.

Here you must have a Spitting-Pot, and dry Napkins; for most Patients will spit at least a quart, and others three pints a day, or more; I have known some run at least two quarts.

But observe this, that when you give the Fluxing Medicine, and it is operating, that the Patient drink extraordinary of warm Posset-drink, or thin Grewel, the more the better, and the like when he takes the checking Catharticks. And

And all along whilſt he is Fluxing, let him take as much Grewel or Poſſet-drink as he can; for that is all, or moſt, that he has to live on during that time; which never is leſs than ſeventeen dayes, from the day you firſt find him to begin to ſalivate; (not from the day he took the firſt Bolus) ſome continue it twenty one dayes, and ſome twenty ſeven dayes, but you will beſt know when the Patient is Fluxed enough, by the Spittle growing ſweet; for when the Patient ſalivates, it ſmells intolerably.

Now very commonly the Salivation works off of it ſelf, but when you would have it off ſooner, give the Patient a Purge or two, and thoſe will carry it off quickly.

That of *Syr. Roſar.* in decoction of Senna is uſual; or *Syr. de ſpin. Cerv.* ℥j, in Poſſet-drink or Barley-water, is excellent.

But to carry out the ☿ and Venenoſity together; give him this following;

℞. *Aq. lactis Alexiteria* ℥iij, *Epidem.* ℥ſ. *Manna opt.* ℥ij, *miſce f. Hauſtus.*

You may confide in this as one of the beſt things in the World in this caſe.

The Sudorifick Dyet-drink.

Your Salivation courſe being over now, you muſt to the Sudorifick Dyet-drink. 'Tis this;

℞. *Lign. Guiac. raſp.* ℔ſſ. *Sarſaparilla inciſor* ʒvj, *Rad. China* ʒiij, *Saxifrag. Liquoricia, ana* ʒj, *Sem. Feniculæ dulc.* ʒſ. *Paſſular.* ʒviij, *miſce. Infuſ. hora* 24. *deinde coquunt in aq. font.* ℔xvj *ad* ℔viij, *pro Potum ordinario.*

Let the Patient drink three pints, or two quarts, of this daily, for thirty dayes together.

Now let his Victuals be drying, as Biſket bread, and his Mutton or Cabarita, rather roaſted than boyled.

And if you were aſhore, the Hothouſe were beſt to ſweat in; but where you are you muſt do thus;

Let the Cabbin be made exceeding warm, as I adviſed before, and let the Man be laid as for to ſweat, and give him only a draught of his Dyet-drink: and apply quart bottles filled with hot water (and wrapt in Clothes) to

to his Feet, and at his Back and Head, ſo will he fall to ſweating powerfully; but let him have warm Napkins in the bed with him to wipe himſelf, and have a care that he catch not cold afterward, but cool by degrees.

And in the time he ſweats (which muſt be an hour at leaſt) you muſt give him ſeveral draughts of his Dyet-drink warm (for now it doth moſt good) and let him ſweat thus every other day, for at leaſt five times, and then twice a week whilſt the Dyet-drink is taken.

If his Body requires at any time, you may inject Clyſters, as that in Catalogue *No.* 18. but to each Clyſter you ſhould add *Coloquintida* ℥j, for that makes the Medicine much better in this caſe.

And indeed, the decoction of *Colocynthidos* (cold Men diſpence with its bitterneſs) is one of the beſt of Medicines to Cure this, as well as other Cacoethic and deplorable diſeaſes by purging. The Receipt is this;

Decoctum amarum. ℞. *Pom. Colocynthidos, Cem. Fenicul. dulc. Anici, Daucus, Cumin. ana* ℥iij, *Pulegium, Thymam, Mother of Thyme, ana* M. j. *Flor. Rosmar. Camæm. ana* P. ij, *Rad. Fenicul. dulc. Currans, ana* ℥j, *Cynam.* ℥ß. *Vin. Hyspan.* ℔iij, *Coquunt ad* ℔ij, *Colat. denique adde Succus Liquoriciæ Hispan.* ℥j, *misce.*

The dose is three spoonfuls (more or less, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient) to be taken in the morning fasting, with observation as in other Purges.

So here I terminate my Chirurgical Chapters; and albeit there are sundry more kinds of accidents and differences of Wounds, Fractures, and Tumors, yet I may spare my self the Writing so particularly of them all; resting confident, that if you mind but what is here written, you may know by it how to Cure any whatever that are not here inserted.

Now

Now whereas inward Diſtempers are more frequent in Ships, or Camps, then outward accidents, (except in Ingagements or Fights) therefore I will now in the next place, teach the Cure of ſuch of them as are moſt incident; and I will begin with Fevers.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of a Calenture, or Febris Militaris, *with other Fevers.*

THis Diſtemper is at Sea called a Calenture, and at Land the Camp-Fever, it ſometimes ſeizeth ſo ſuddenly, that a man is taken light headed in a moment, and without any diſcerned ſickneſs preceding; and ſometimes there comes before it a horror or ſhivering, (as there doth before moſt Fevers) with wracking pain of the Back, and grievous Head-ach, and preſently after the Patient becomes deliriate: And the Nature of the Diſtemper is ſuch, that the Diſeaſed thinks either the Sea, (if he ſees it) or the place about him (whatever

Signes.

ever it be) to be a Meadow, and will endeavour to go into it. I have known ſome at Sea, who when their Meſs-mates (who looked after them) have but turn'd their back, have got out of the Gun-ports into the Sea; therefore I adviſe, when you ſee a man has a Calenture, to ſet ſtrict watch upon him.

Cauſes. This Diſeaſe is got either by lying in the cold, the pores of the Body being open, and ſo letting in the Air, and putrifying the humours, or elſe by vicious Diet, corrupting in the Stomach, and cauſing noxious fumes, which ariſe to the Brain, and ſometimes concur together; but whatever the more remote cauſes may be, yet this we are ſure that the more Proximate, is putrifaction of humors, and diſtemper of Spirits, for the reaſon of the raving Dilerium is from the diſtemper of the Animal Spirits in the Brain; if the blood is only putrified then there is only a continual Fever, but uſually the Patient keeps his ſences; but when the Animal Spirits are affected, then he grows dileriate, and

Prognoſt. if there be extraordinary faintneſs of Heart, and weak Pulſe, and cold Sweats,

Sweats, there is the more danger, and 'tis to be fear'd that the vital spirits are likewise distemper'd, but if there be a violent heat, and if there is a warm Sweat, and the Pulse beat strong, and he keep in his fences, then there is the greater hopes.

Now as to the Cure. This Fever indicates as followeth; first, to assuage the malignity that is in it, by reason of puridity and vitiosity; secondly, to mitigate the violent heat of the incensed Spirits; and thirdly, to defend and strengthen the heart, (for if the heart fail all's gone.) *Cure.*

Now to perform these intentions, you must in the first place, when the horror begins, and the Patient complains, order him into a warm Bed, (or if at Sea into his Cabbin) and let him be cover'd well, then give him a good Sudorifick, as this following:

℞ *Thriac. ven.* ℥j. *Aq. Thriac.* ℥j. *Misce. fiat Haustus.*

Or instead of Andromic Treacle, you may use *Thriac. Lond.* ℥ij. and in want of

of Treacle-water, give it in a ſmall Glaſs of burnt Wine.

To tender Patients I give as follows.

℞ *Aq. Theriac.* ℥j. *Syr. Croci.* ℥ij. *miſce.*

And here in abſence of the Treacle-water, you may uſe three Spoonfuls of Sack, and mix the Syrup in it.

Sometimes (eſpecially if aſhore) I mix as follows:

℞ *Metherid* ℥ij. *Carduus Poſſet Ale* ℥iv. *give it hot.*

And ſometimes I give of one of the above-named Electuaries, or the Treacle-water, *per ſe.* (for if the Patient be well ordered, and the Medicine good, it will not fail in its operation) but mind, that in giving Sudorificks, your Doſe be ordered, more or leſs, according to the ſtrength of the Patient; as for theſe Doſes that I preſcribe, they are for Men of an indifferent ſtrength.

There

There are indeed other very excellent Diaphoreticks, that might be made uſe of in this place, but let me tell you, theſe that I have mentioned are the beſt known, and moſt approved of all others.

When you have adminiſtred one of theſe to the Patient, being wrapped up warm (eſpecially his Head bound with a warm Napkin) then let him lye until he begins to Sweat; at what time, give him a draught of warm Poſſet-drink, and let him Sweat well, having a warm Cloth in the Bed with him to wipe off the Sweat withal. And when you believe he hath Sweat ſufficiently, remove the Clothes off by degrees, and being grown moderately cool, let him have a warm Shift put on, and another warm Cap on his Head, and give him a little warm Chicken-Croth, or Water-Grewel with Currans, to Eat.

This Sweating hath taken the edge of the Diſtemper off from many at firſt, but if ſo be, that for all this, there comes a burning, and thirſt, and pain increaſeth, then you may conclude it will be a violent (if not malignant) Fever.

And now the next thing you are to do, is to make Phlebotomy, and exhibit Clyſters, for the former leſſens the ſuper-abundance of Blood, and ſo gives a breathing to Nature, (eſpecially if there be Plethory) and the latter ſoftens the Excrements, and moderately ejects them, diſcuſſeth fumes from the Head, and refreſheth the Body.

As to Bleeding, 'tis better to celebrate it oftner than to take too much at once, and if it be in an Epidemical time, and you fear the Fever to be peſtilential, then Bleed not at all, for ſo you would give the Diſeaſe advantage, and enervate Nature; but in this malignant Calenture, 'tis neceſſary to open a Vein, for it mightily conduceth to keep under the Fever.

And as to Clyſters, they are abſolutely neceſſary, for you ſhall ſeldom ſee a Calenture, or other Fever, ſeize, but the Body is uſually very Coſtive, and bound up at that time, which occaſions the very Onſet of the Diſeaſe.

Now

Now the beſt of Clyſters, and moſt uſed, is this following.

℞ *Decoct. Emolliens*, ℥xvj. *Electuar. Lenitivum*, ℥iſ. *Ol. Chamo.* ℥j. *miſce. fiat Enema.*

This Clyſter injected, and often repeated, is one of the chiefeſt means that can be uſed, to check the Fever, whether this Calenture, or indeed any other, for it delicately brings forth the frothy Choler, and draws down the vapouring Fumes, relieves the lower *viſcera*, aſſwaging the heat of the Bowels, and refreſheth the whole Body.

But ſometimes it happens that foul weather at Sea hinders that Fire cannot be kept on the Hearth, and 'tis hard to get a Clyſter boiled.

In this caſe, as alſo in that when we have exhibited a Clyſter, and it doth not work to expectation, we uſually give Suppoſſitories, which either make Clyſters work, or keep the Body open until the Enametic can be prepared. There are divers ſorts, but I will ſhew you one of the beſt.

℞ *Troch.*

℞. *Troch. Alhand.* ʒj. *Pulvis Sennæ* ʒſ. *Sal. Niter* ʒi. *Mel. Anglic. q. S. decoct it to a fit conſiſtance for a Suppoſitary, and apply it.*

That of *Mel. angliæ hyrapic. & ſal. Com.* I have ſometimes uſed with good ſucceſs, and ſo may you, if you have not the other.

But now, if notwithſtanding this, the Sickneſs ſtill increaſeth, you muſt make uſe of good Cordials to defend the Heart and Vitals, for in theſe chiefly lies the ſtreſs of the Cure; and of all others (that I know) this following is the moſt noble and powerful if adminiſtred.

℞. *Aq. roſ. Damaſar.* ℔ſ. *Saxon fridg.* ʒiv. *Meliſſa Comp.* ʒij. *Syr. Cort. Cytri. violar. ana* ʒj. *Sp. vitriol. gutt.* x. *miſce. Fiat Julep.*

Let the Patient take of this three Spoonfuls every two hours, and if he be ſo deliriate and unruly, that you cannot give him Clyſters, albeit he in-

clines

clines again to be Coſtive, then to each Doſe of this Julep (for once or twice) you may add ℥j. of *Syr. de 5 radicibus*, which will bring his body into good order again; this Julep is not only truly Cordial, fortifying the Heart, and cooling the Liver and Lungs, and ſettling the depraved Ventricle, but gently revels malign and offenſive Atoms from the Brain.

And here let me adviſe you, to look that the Patient Drinks not over much cold Drink of any ſort, (for indeed it is natural for the ſick of this Diſtemper, as of all Fevers, greedily to covet Drink) by which many have got their Death, it ſuddenly extinguiſhing the Vital heat.

And on the other hand, Wine, and ſtrong Liquors, are too hot, and divers have precipitated themſelves that way.

But the beſt, and moſt uſed of all Drinks, is that of Barley-water, with an Orange ſqueezed in it; of which, the Patient may drink more plentifully than of any other whatever.

But there is no Patient whatever that deſires one ſort of drink long, but

but covets change; and in this caſe, that famous Tincture of Roſes is moſt effectual. 'Tis thus made:

℞. *Fol. Roſ. rub.* ℥iv. *infuſe them a Night in Aq. Pura.* ℔iv. *boyle, and ſtrain, then add to the Liquor Saccharum Album* ℥iv. *Spir. vitriol. gutt.* xx.

Let the Patient drink of this a ſmall Glaſs full at a time, as often as the Thirſt requires; 'tis certainly the beſt Fever-Tincture in Nature.

It wonderfully quencheth Thirſt, repreſſeth the heat of Fevers, reſiſts putrifaction of Blood, rectifies the diſtempered Stomach, and is very grateful to the Taſte.

But now, as the Fever grows towards the height or ſtate, and the noxious Atoms fly up abundantly to the Brain, cauſing extream raging and raving, you are in this caſe to apply Viſſicatories, (by all means) to the Arms, Legs, and between the Scapulæ, and Pidgeons to the Feet, or if you are where thoſe cannot be had, then Terebinthinæ and Rue ſtamped together, and ſpread on Canvas, or Leather,

Leather, and applyed to the Soles of the Feet and Wriſts, is very proper.

Now as to your Viſſicatories: If your Emplaſt-Epiſpaſticum be (of it ſelf) too weak, you may mix your Cantharides with Emplaſterum Melilotum, and ſo make it as ſtrong as you pleaſe, for indeed, the ſtronger it is, and the greater the Bliſters are, the more effectual it will be to the ſaving of Life, and many happy recoveries are made by this means.

But in this caſe of extream reſtleſneſs, and want of ſleep, 'tis neceſſary, and conduceth much to Recovery, to provoke reſt by the ſafeſt anodine means, but it muſt be at ſuch times as the Veſiccatories are not applied, and muſt be ſo compoſed, as that the malignity of the diſtemper may be regarded in it, and the Heart ſtill defended and refreſhed; one of the beſt and ſafeſt Dormative Bolus's in the World is this following:

℞. *Laud. gr.* ij. (*or gr.* iij. *if the Patient be ſtrong*) *Confect. de Hyacinth.* ʒſ. *Alkerm.* ʒj. *miſce. f. Bol.*

Some-

Sometimes I have given the *Laudinum* in a ʒj. of Diascordium.

And sometimes *per se.*; but which way so ever you give it, it is the most excellent of all Medicines in this case.

Of Liquid Medicines, this following is excellent:

℞. *Aq. Papav. Comp.* ʒj. *Imperialis* ʒs. *Bezortic.* ℈j. *Syr. de Mecon. Carioph. aua.* ʒij. *Spir. vitriol. gut.* iij. *f. Haustus.*

When you administer these, or any other Opiat Medicines, be sure to mind the Age and Strength of the Patient, and see he be kept very warm whilst they operate, at what time you may Embrocate the Temples with a little Ointment of Roses.

And let there be as little noise as possible, (a thing very hard to be observed in a Ship) and let not the light offend, but expose him by all means to rest; if you see he sleeps, and perceive a moist warmth, or breathing Sweat upon him in his sleep, then 'tis a good sign he will recover. But

But one thing more let me caution you; 'tis, that you be not too busie with Opiates, but exhibit them only when there is an absolute necessity.

But these thinge that I have set down, if given orderly, are great Anodine Cordials, wonderfully refreshing to the Spirits, and friendly seconds to Nature, when 'tis striving with the distemper for life.

Now in this and most other Fevers, commonly the Tongue grows rough, dry and black; and the Mouth furr'd and clammy, insomuch that 'tis necessary you make a good Mouth Lotion to cleanse and wash it withal; and this following is one of the best that I know.

℞ *Aq. Papav. rubr. acetos. ana* ℥ij, *Diamoron, Mel Ros. colat. ana* ℥j, *Spir. Vitriol. gutt.* vj, *f. Lotion.*

Or, you may take some of your Tincture of Roses, and by adding to it some *Mel Rosar.* and some drops of *Spir. Vitriol.* to make it gratefully acid; you will have an excellent cooling and cleansing Gargle.

We

We uſually firſt ſcrape the Tongue with our *Spatula Lingua*, which is for that purpoſe, and then the Gargle will effect its work the ſooner.

If you have any Conſerve of Barberries or Quinces, they will be very fit for the Patient to cool his Mouth, and palliate his thirſt and dryneſs.

And an Orange in the Patients hand to ſmell unto, and to ſuck the Juyce thereof, is well known to be (not a little) grateful.

If it were the Purple Fever, or any other Contagious diſtemper whatever, yet this very method is proper and prevailing againſt it, and I would uſe no other, (only Phlebotomy excepted) and Purging; which I uſe not here neither.

I might now enumerate divers Medicines and Means that are uſed in Fevers, but it's needleſs, being they are leſs material: For what I have obſerved to you here, I know to be ſufficient; beſides, as I told you, I affect brevity with pith in it.

CHAP

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of a Dyſenteria, *or Bloody Flux, with other Fluxes.*

THis is a diſtemper that is too frequent both in Camp and Navy, among Souldiers and Seamen; and 'tis a lamentable Diſeaſe, voiding of blood, from ulceration and rawneſs of the Guts. Many dye miſerably of it, and ſome are brought to deaths door by it, but through Providence and good looking after, do recover.

There are indeed three ſorts of Fluxes accounted of, *Diarrhœa*, *Lyenteria* and *Dyſenteria*.

The *Diarrhœa* is beneficial to Nature (if it laſts not too long).

The *Lyenteria* is a caſting out the Aliment undigeſted, as it was received, and that's a miſerable condition. This is cauſed by a deprivation of the digeſtive faculty, as alſo of the retentive; and is hurried through by putrid and ſlippery Flegm, that inveſts the Tunicles of the Stomach and Guts; but this happens not ſo frequently *Cauſe of Lyenteria.*

quently as the Dyſentery, therefore I'll ſhew the beſt way of Curing it, and ſo paſs to the other.

Cure. The Cure of it only differs from that of a Dyſentery in the Purging, and all the reſt of the Medicines ſerve indifferently for both, therefore I ſhall ſpeak of them under the Dyſentery.

Firſt (and whilſt the Patient hath ſtrength) purge with this following;

℞. *Syr. de ſpin. Cerv.* ℥j, *Pulv. Jalap.* ℥ſ. *Diagrid. gr.* v. *Vin. alb. q. ſ. f. Hauſtus.*

Let him drink it, and after it a little warm Broth, or Poſſet-drink, between each motion; 'tis an excellent Cathartick in this caſe. Or this;

℞. *Diaſennæ, Diaturbith. cum Rhubarb, ana* ℥ſ. *Syr. Roſ. cum Agrico.* ℥j, *mix them in a glaſs of White-Wine, and give it.*

Either of theſe unfurs the inner Tunicles of the firſt Paſſages and Bowels, and cleanſeth the Stomach and whole Body effectually, of ſuch rotten Flegm

and

and Humours, as lye lurking therein, and cauſe this difference of Flux.

And this being throughly done, you muſt ſtrengthen the Stomach and Viſcera, and corroborate the Heart and Liver, and cheriſh the Natural Faculty, as you will find hereafter in the Dyſentery; yea, and there is alſo a *Cholera*, which is a violent Looſneſs and Vomiting of Choler; which after the Stomach and firſt paſſages are cleared by a gentle Emetick, as *Oximel. ſcilit.* ℥j, in warm water; then the Stomach is to corroborate and ſtrengthen, as in the other; and *Ol. Mac.* is to be embrocated on the Stomach. *The Colera may well be called a Flux alſo.*

But now as to the *Dyſenteria*, 'tis cauſed by vitious Dyet, together with lying in the wet and cold, which generates the unnatural Choler that gnaws and frets the tender Tunicles of the Inteſtines, making Ulcers and Bleeding; and there is too often ſome degree of malignity found in this Diſeaſe; for I have known Men on board aſhip catch it from others, by making uſe of the ſame Bucket: It begins often with a *Diarrhœa*, and that continuing long, turns to a Dyſentery; *Dyſentery Cauſes.*

ſentery; eſpecially if it be the reigning Diſtemper in the Ship or Place where you are.

This miſerable Diſeaſe calls for theſe following Intentions.

Firſt, To caſt out the hot Cholerick Humors that ſo excoriate.

Secondly, To oppugn the malign quality that s in the Blood.

Thirdly, To heal and conſolidate the Ulcerations.

Fourthly, To fortifie the Heart, and Liver, and Stomach, and Natural Faculties, and reſtrain the Flux.

Now to perform this work, Purging of Choler and putrid Humours is requiſite; and theſe Medicines made of Rhubarb, are known and experienced to be the beſt, becauſe that not only purges Choler, but alſo leaves a reſtrictive quality behind it; yet it muſt have mixed with it ſuch ingredients as oppoſe Venenoſity, and corroborate the Heart. The very Purges ſhould have ſomething of a Cordial quality in them.

If your Patient can take a Bolus, this following is excellent.

℞. *Pulv.*

℞. *Pulv. Rhab.* ℥j ſ. *e Chelis Cancer.* ℈j, *Syr. Roſ. ſolut. q. ſ. f. Bolus.*

Some torrifie the Rhubarb, but that only binds, but removes not the cauſe. Of Liquids do thus;

℞. *Rhab. opt. ſliced* ℥j, *infuſe it a night in* ℥iv. *of generous Wine; in the morning add to the ſtrained Liquor, Syr. Roſ. ſolut.* ℥j, *Aqua Angelica comp.* ℥ij, *miſce, f. Hauſtus.*

Or if the Patient be weak or tender, you may do this;

℞. *Syr. Rhab.* ℥j ſ. *Tinctur. Croci* ℥ij, *Vin. alb.* ℥ij. *f. Hauſtus.*

One or other of theſe is to be given every morning at firſt, for two or three mornings, for they are ſafe, and will do a great deal of good; they will ſtrengthen, but not weaken; they will firſt carry away the Cauſe, and then bind; they will not only drive out Malignity, but alſo defend the Heart, and fortifie the whole Viſcera.

But obſerve this, that theſe Cathartick's are not to be uſed only once and no more, but are often to be repeated as occaſion requires, until the diſtemper is quite overcome.

And as I told you in Sudorificks and Opiates, ſo I adviſe you here, that your Doſes be larger or ſmaller, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient; for theſe Doſes of Purges that I preſcribe in all things throughout the Book, are intended for the medium Conſtitution.

And now if the Dyſentery happens to one Plethoric, it is very proper to make Phlebotomy at firſt. I have often done it with good ſucceſs, and it much annihilates the heat and ſharpneſs of the Blood, as well as leſſens its quantity, and withal makes excellent revulſion; therefore let it not be neglected, but celebrated before the Patient becomes too weak; but if it be after another diſeaſe you muſt forbear this operation.

But now whereas this Dyſentery Flux is a deplorable diſeaſe, and takes away the ſtrength of the Patient, and brings him weak and faint; therefore there muſt be choice Cordials often given

given him to keep up the Heart, and diſſipate the malign Vapours and Atoms that ariſe from the putridity of the Ulcerations: As this following.

℞. *Aqua Cynamo-fort. vel Roſa ſolis* ℥ij, *in a ſmall glaſs of burnt Wine.*

This is very comfortable.

And truly, Claret Wine burnt with a good quantity of Cynamon and Mace, and a ſprig of Mint, and Powder Sugar boyled in it; and ſo the Patient drinking two or three ſpoonfuls of it ever when he feels Heart qualms and faintneſs: I will aſſure you 'tis none of the meaneſt of Cordials.

But the very beſt of all others, is this;

℞. *Spir. Menthæ* ℥j, *aq. Cynamo-fort.* ℥ij, *Syr. Caryoph.* ℥ſ. *miſce, ſ. hauſtus.*

This given in a glaſs of Sack; I am ſure there is no better (for this diſtemper) in Nature.

Let the Patient eat only freſh and wholeſome Diet; Rice or husked Barley boyled are very proper; and

eaten with fresh Butter, and a little fine Sugar.

So is a Fowl with its broth, without Salt or Pepper in it.

But of all other, Gelly-broths and agglutinative Food, are the fittest.

And Barley-water for his constant drink, with Harts-horn decocted in it, and Marygold-flowers.

And if the Patient be young or tender, if you give now and then a spoonful of Syrup of Roses, or of Myrtles, with a ℈j. of *Conf. Alcherm.* in it; you will find it not only pleasant, but excellent for the Sick.

But now there is another intention to be observed. This disease is not without tormenting and vehement pain, therefore you must (when requisite) apply Anodine means, yet such as may have both a Cordial and Astringent quality in them; yea, and that may strengthen the Spirits, and oppose Malignity withal. As,

℞ *Diascord.* ℥j. *Diacoral.* ℥ß. *Conf. de Hyacinth.* ℈j. *misce f. Bolus.*

This taken is excellent (and especially if there be any thing of a Fever with

with the Flux) for it cools moderately, ſtrengthens much, binds and ſtops the Flux powerfully, reſiſts Malignity effectually, and ſeldom fails to give preſent eaſe and reſt. It ought to be given at Night laſt, and Morning firſt.

Or if you would make ſuch an Anodine Cordial to be taken Drink wayes, then,

℞. *Thriac. Lond.* ℥ij, *Syr. Croci* ℥ſ. *Vin. Canaria* ℥ij, *miſce f. Hauſtus.*

As this wonderfully oppoſes Malignity, ſo it powerfully concocts the raw and fretting Humours, and is truly Cordial.

But with all this you muſt conſider that the Ulcerations of the Guts require to be healed by agglutinative and aſtringing Clyſters. As thus;

℞. *Aqua Hord. q. ſ. decoct therein Corn. Cerv.* ℥j, *deinde adde Croci Angliæ* ℥j, *Colate. Then to* ℥xij. *of the decoction add Ol. Roſ. omph. or Mirtles* ℥j, *f. Enema.*

Let this be adminiſtred warm and often, and the Patient will find the

benefit of it, by healing of the Bowels, consolidating the Ulcers, and easing the sharp and cruciating pain.

But if you are ashore, and where the following things may be had, you may do thus;

℞. *Rad. Cymphiti sliced* ℥ij, *Fol. Bugula, Prunella, ana* M. j. *Flor. Granat. Pug.* ij, *Sem. Cydonior. contund.* ℥iij, *Aq. Pura, q. s. To* ℥xij. *of the strained Liquor, add Ol. Ros.* ℥ij, *f. Enema.*

Fat and fresh Broth, injected by it self, has been found very good.

And as for the former you may depend upon it; it heals, and binds, and eases to admiration, obtunds the sharpness of humours, mitigating pain, and allaying heat.

I might add many more Medicines that are used in this Distemper, but they are inferiour to what I have here inserted I am clearly for that Method that carries both Reason and Experience in it. I know this sufficient.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Scorbutum; Or, *The Scurvy, with its Symptomates.*

THis is another deplorable diſeaſe that attends in Armies at Land, and Ships at Sea, and very often is a great diſabling to both.

'Tis a Diſtemper ſo well known, that I need not trouble my ſelf, nor you; to deſcribe its Signs: (for every Sailor that hath uſed the Sea any time, knows very well when another has it) However leaſt you ſhould never have ſeen it, I will give you a few of the moſt eminent Signs of it.

Signs.

There is a Laſſitude of the Patient more than ordinary, and a ſtiffneſs of his Limbs, Hams and Thighs; and many Spots appear: rotten Gums, and looſe Teeth.

Some are apt to impute it to be got by Idleneſs and Lazineſs; but let me ſay this in vindication of the diſeaſed, that I have ſeen very ſtirring, active and neat Men lamentably troubled with the Scurvy; which (if ſtirring would

would have hindered) have omitted no Labour to avoid Censure.

But it is not that; which causes the Scurvy.

Causes. But gross Obstructions caused by vitious Diet (and sometimes from a too plentiful feeding on Flesh or Fish although good) is the true Cause. And add to this, a cold and moist Clymate, or place where you are: for the Scurvy is seldom seen among them that live in the Southern Countreys; (as Fevers and Fluxes are) but in these Northern Parts that are cold and generally moist and foggy

Besides in the Southern Lands (as in *Spain* and *Italy*) they eat good store of green Herbs and Fruit, and not such quantity of Flesh or Fish, as we here and in *New-found-Land*. And they drink good Wine withall, and so are free from the Scurvy.

Now at Sea and in Camps, Men eat Meat for the most part, and have not green Herbs and Roots to eat with it; and likewise drink Beer or Water; and have not the saniferous juice of the Grape to conserve the right Temper of the blood. But for want

want of it the Blood increaſeth, and becomes not only over much in quantity, but thick in quality: Hence come Obſtructions, and ſo for want of its due Circulation, ariſeth Putrifaction, and ſo Scorbutick Symptoms do appear. But where the Succulent Herbs, and Roots, and Fruits as Lemmons and Oranges, are freely taken, and good wine drank; there's no fear of the Scurvy, for they attenuate the Blood, and open Obſtructions, and prevent that Diſtemper.

I have known that the Exceſs of Wine hath cauſed Fevers, and the Eager Beverage Wines that we uſually drink in the *Streights* hath cauſed Fluxes; but I never knew any man in a Ship to get the Scurvy, who had good Wine, and drank it moderately; but it is ſuch as want it, and green Trade, and Fruits, that are ſeized with this Diſtemper: and thoſe commonly, are moſt expoſed to cold and wet, that want theſe wholſom Neceſſaries to feed on with their Meat.

But

But now as to the Cure.

Cure. You may perceive by what has been ſaid already, that good freſh Diet, (and thoſe things above-named with it) is neceſſary; and ſo is clean ſhifting, and warm Lodging; not only to prevent, but to Cure when a man hath it. But beſides this, when it is confirmed on a Man there muſt be other means alſo uſed to carry it off.

And here you muſt know, that there is a dry Scurvy and there is a moiſt Scurvy, as I have obſerved.

The dry Scurvy hath more of Tough Flegm, and Aduſt Melancholy that cauſeth it, and then there are hard Tumors, ſtiff Sinews, and Livid Muſcles, and a yellow Colour of the Skin.

The moiſt Scurvy hath more of Humid aquoſity, and deſcends down faſter from the Superior Parts to the Limbs, cauſing a Hydropic Tumefaction, that Pits under the Finger as if a man had altogether the Dropſie, with a whiter and ſhining Colour of the skin: Howbeit all the other ſcor-

ſcorbutic Symptoms are here likewiſe.

Therefore if you ſee it is the dry Scurvy, and the Man Plethorick, it is good in the beginning and whilſt he hath ſtrength, to let him Blood: to abate the great quantity, and give breathing to Nature. But if it be the moiſt Scurvy, and comes after another lingering Diſeaſe, then omit that Operation: And as to the reſt of the Cure it muſt go on alike in both, as follows.

The Scurvy calls for this method and the intentions following.

Firſt, To attenuate the incraſſated Blood, and gently to open the Obſtructions.

Secondly, To Purge out the putrid ſcorbutick Humors impacted, and that effectually.

Thirdly, To cheriſh and fortifie the Heart and Spirits from the malign and noxious Fumes that attend this Diſtemper, when the Humors are vitiated and putrified.

To

To perform these intentions, take this way:

First, Prepare the Body gently for after-Purging, and let your Preparatives be so compounded, as that there may be something in them that may regard each of the other intentions. As thus:

℞. *Cremor. Tart.* ℥ij *Pulv. Sennæ, Comp. Mn* ℥j. *Diacynamom.* ℥ſ. *Conſ. alcherm.* ℈j. *Syr. Roſ. Sol. q. ſ. f. Bol.*

This is to be given for three mornings going, and a draught of warm Wine, or thin broth, after it; and it will prepare the Body delicately, answering (in some degree) to each intention.

Then for three mornings more give as follows:

℞. *Pulv. Sennæ Comp. Major.* ℥j. *Syr. de Epithymo* ℥j. *Vin. alb.* ℥ij. *Miſce. f. Hauſtus.*

Drink after this, and after each motion,

motion, a little warm Wine or Broth, as the other; and every Night, at going to reſt, give him a ſmall Glaſs of Burnt-Claret, or White Wine wherein Cinnamon and Mint have been infuſed.

You will find this an excellent way of preparing the Body and beginning the Cure, for you are by no means to attempt the Cure at firſt by churliſh Medicines; this is a ſtubborn Diſeaſe, and muſt be overcome by degrees, firſt with weak means, and at laſt with ſtronger. I have uſed (when my Patient hath been tender, effeminate, or young) to give him only this following for at leaſt a Week together each Morning, and it hath commenced the Cure excellently.

℞. *Syr. de* 5 *radicib.* ℥j. *in a Glaſs of White-wine.*

And after this (as the others) give a little warm Poſſet, Ale or Broth, to make it operate, and at Night a little burnt Wine, as before.

But after theſe things have been celebrated, you muſt come to ſtronger; as thus:

℞. *Electuar.*

℞. *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥ſ. *Crem. Tart.* ʒij. *Diagrid. gr.* x. *Razin Jalap. gr. v. Miſce. f. Bol. Or*
℞. *Pulv. Jalap* ℈ij. ♀ *D. gr. x. Electuar. Diacynamon* ʒj. *f. Bolus.*

Here the *Merc. D.* opens powerfully, and the *Pulv. Jalap* cleanſes effectually, and the *Diacynam.* is truly cordial and ſpecifick, in ſo much that theſe are the beſt of all Bolus's to purge this contumacious Diſeaſe.

Either of theſe is to be given every third day for three times, and order the Patient as for Purging; they work powerfully, and open and cut, and carry out all vitious humours, and from all parts of the Body from Head to Foot.

But ſome cannot take a Bolus, and to ſuch you may adminiſter theſe Pills following, every third morning, uſing the ſame regiment. As,

℞. *Pil. ex duobus* ℈j. *Raz. Jalap. gr.* x. *Merc. dulc. gr.* v. *Miſce.*

But if the Patient cannot ſwallow Pills, nor Bolus's, then you muſt make

make him up Cathartic Potions, of which this is insuperable:

℞. Syr. *de* Spir. *Cerv.* ℥j. *Pulv. Jalap* ℈ij. *Vin. alb.* ℥ij. *Misce. f. Potio.*

Let this be drank every third morning, for three times, and you will see it to perform a wonderful effect; and more especially if it be the moist Scurvy.

If the Patient be very weak and faint, you must now and then comfort his Heart with a good Cordial Dragm. as this:

℞ *Aq. Scord. Compositi*, Spir. *Cochlearum aq. Cynamo-fort. ana* ℥ij Syr. *Caryoph.* ℥j. *Misce, f. Cordial.*

Let the Sick take the quantity of a Spoonful or two of this when he is dejected, for it is a great succour and refreshment to Nature.

But I have observed one thing farther concerning this Disease, which I would have you to mind.

Them that have the Scurvy, if a Flux happens upon it, that carries off the Scurvy. But

But those that have this Disease and Obstruction of the Bowels with it (as is usual) such have lamentable Symptoms, and a secret Malignity attends it; and together with it there comes other sad distempers, as Dropsie, Jaundice, Elephantiasis, and the like; which complexed *Cacochymia*, makes it look like a many headed *Hydra*, and it will not yield to any ordinary Method of Cure. Whence Doctors are often at a loss about the Cure of it.

Now in this case we are necessitated to compose our Medicines, so as that they may Cure all these Cacochymious distempers together.

And one of the best Medicines that I know of, is this following (if you are in a place where the Ingredients may be had) 'tis called, *The Apertive Drink*.

The Apritive Drink.

℞. *Cort. Sambuc. nigr. Fol. Cochlear. Agrimo. Absynth. Epithim. Lupula, rad. Endiv. Cychor. Petrosilin. Apium, ana* M. j. *Let them be bruised in a Boulter bag; put them into a gallon of new Ale, and let them work together: And after it hath stood*

ſtood three dayes, let the Patient drink a draught of at leaſt half a pint every morning, whilſt it laſts; and when 'tis done, make more.

Or this Purging Ale following is excellent;

℞. *Rhab. Turmeric. ſliced, ana* ℥iv, *Sennæ* ℥ij, *Agrimo. Cochlear. ana* M j. *infuſe them in two gallons of ſtrong Ale for the ſpace of three dayes; then let it be the Patients ordinary drink, but eſpecially in the Mornings faſting.* *The Purging Ale.*

Either of theſe Drinks well followed, and not left off for ſome time together, will manifeſt their vertue to be of a univerſal tendency; they throughly Cure not only the Scurvy, but Dropſie, Jaundice, and ill diſpoſition of the Body, and ſtrengthens the Liver and Spleen, purifies the Blood, opens all knotty obſtructions in any part of the Body whatever.

But one thing more let me adviſe you, that in all the Wine that your Patient drinks (which is a thing not to be prohibitated in this Diſeaſe, whether

whether ſingle or complicated) let ſome drops of *Spir. Cochlyaria*, be exhibited in each Glaſs.

Now for the rotten Gums and diſtemper in the Mouth; that muſt be lookt after throughout the Cure. You muſt make a Mouth Lotion; thus,

℞. *Vin. alb.* ℥iv, *Mel Roſar.* ℥ij, *Alumen. roch.* ℈j, *Spir. Sulphur. gut.* x. *f. Gargariſm.*

Waſh the Mouth and Gums often with it warmed. This ſerves alſo in Ulcerated Throats, and Cancerated Mouths, to cleanſe and heal them.

And as for the ſtiff and tumified Joynts, Nerves and Muſcles, you ſhould often embrocate them with *Unguentum Martiatum* or *Nervinum*, as hot as can be ſuffered.

This that I have written, I know to be a ſure way of handling both the *Scorbutum*, and its contumelious aſſociates; but if they are impacted together, and grown old and inveterate, and reſiſt all this Method, then you have no other way but to giv[e] th[em]

the Patient a gentle Salivation; and you may confide in that as the ſureſt means at laſt.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of Agues; eſpecially the Quartan.

Cauſes primary.

HEre is another Cronick Diſtemper, that by reaſon of cold and wet, (and ſometimes vitious Aliment) ſiezeth on Men, and ſticks to them longer than welcome

The Ague, or intermitting Fever (call it which you will) is ſo well known by its Paroxiſms, or ſhaking Fits, that I need not ſwell my Book voluminous, with ſhewing you the ſigns.

Cauſes proximate

Authors will have the *Quotidian* to proceed of putrid Choler, without the Veſſels; and the *Tertian* of putrid Flegm; and the *Quartan* of putrid Melancholly; and the *Semitertians* and *Epiala's*, and others that often ſhift their times, to be compounded of the former; and 'tis certain that this for the moſt part is true.

But

But 'tis very apparent that distemper of Spirits, as well as putrefaction of Humours, are likewise causes of this Disease.

This appears by Mens growing delerate in the time of the hot Fit. 'Tis because the Animal Spirits is affected in the Brain, and the returning inward of the Spirits from the outward parts to succour the Heart, and leaving them destitute, is the occasion of shaking and trembling.

And that the putrefaction of the Blood, and distemper of the Natural Spirits in it, are other Causes, is not to be doubted; for in Agues there is commonly a Vomiting that follows the cold Fit, because of yellow Choler, and sometimes adust, together with putrid Flegm, gathered in a great quantity in the first passages, which by its unnatural heat causeth an unsatiable thirst; the often straining to vomit, which adds abundantly to the Fever, and causes its longer continuance, which when it is all voided, the Fever abates by degrees.

But still there is more of these vitiated humours, or at least a seminary of them, and these in a certain time make

make themſelves more, until at laſt they are ſo repleat, that Nature cannot bear them longer, and then comes another Paroxiſm.

But they with their putridity burthening the firſt paſſages, and the Veins and Fibres; and the Spirits diſtempered, and Nerval Juyce oppreſſing the Nerval ſtructure, cauſeth a yawning and ſtretching before the Fit: Nay, and goes near to oppreſs the Heart and Vital Spirits, for the Patient grows very ſick; and indeed many when the Vitals are thus affected, do dye of this Diſeaſe, after Nature is ſpent; and that when the laſt Fit cometh. But in all, whilſt the Spirits return in to ſuccour the Heart and Vitals, and leave the external Fibres and Veins void of heat and vivacity, then comes ſhaking again; and then whilſt Nature has any ſtrength, it ſeeks to exonerate its vitious and putrid burden of corrupt humours that are on the Heart, and Stomach, and Head; hence comes the grievous Head-ach and Vomiting, and in this conflict, between this and the Diſeaſe, there is an extream burning, and ſweating, and thirſt.

All Men know that *Quartans* are the worſt of Agues, and continue longeſt, having more of a vitiated Melancholly Nature in their cauſe. And *Tertians* are found to be bad enough from putrid Flegm, but however not ſo laſting as the other. And again *Quotidians* are more of a Cholerick Nature, hot and fierce, but not long laſting, unleſs they degenerate from that to another (as ſometimes Agues do.)

Now as to the Cure of Agues, it differs not much in Medicines, be they of what kind ſoever.

Cure of Tertian. The *Quotidian* and *Tertian* Agues, after due preparation of the Body with gentle Aperitives, I have often cured by powerful and brisk Emeticks.

Let your preparatives be firſt Clyſters, and then inward Aperitives. Let your Clyſter be this;

℞. *Decoct. Comp. pro Clyſtere* ℥xij, *Conf. Hamech.* ℥j, *Saccarum rub.* ℥ſ. *Sal Armeniac.* ℥ij, *Ol. Camomeli q. ſ. f. Enema.*

Let

Let this be injected twice in one day: Then the next morning administer your Aperitive; as this following;

℞. *Diacatholic.* ℥j, *Crem. Tart.* ℥ij, *misce, f. Bolus.*

Or if the Patient is averse to a Bolus; then let him have this Potion.

℞. *Decoct. Sennæ Gerionis* ℥ij, *Syr. de 5 rad.* ℥j ſ. *f. Hauſtus.*

Theſe things are very effectual in the beginning, and open Obſtructions mildly with much gentleneſs, and without danger; and may be given to old or young, without reſpect of Age or Sex.

The third morning, or at what time of the day ſoever the Fit is to come, you muſt have recourſe to your Emetick. I generally uſed this following;

℞. *Vin. benedict.* ℥ij, *Syr. Aſcetoſus* ℥ſ. *miſce, f. Emetic.*

Give this about an hour before you expect the Fit; it will work pretty ſmartly, but with a great deal of ſafety.

And its ten to one (if uſing this means but two or three times) but that the Fit will be put by, and the Humours that are the cauſe of the *Quotidian* or *Tertian*, voided upwards.

I have found it ſo ſeveral times, therefore I can ſpeak it by experience.

Cure of Quartans. But a *Quartan* Ague is commonly contumacious and ſtubborn, and there is generally great Obſtructions with it: Therefore beſides what hath been taught already, as to Clyſters and Aperitives, and theſe eaſier Emeticks, you muſt (if you ſee they take little effect) do as follows, about an hour before the Paroxiſm is to come.

℞. *Oximel. ſcillitic.* ℥ij, *Tart. Ematic. gr.* x. *Carduus Poſſet-drink*, *q. ſ. f. Hauſtus.*

Let the Patient drink this warm, and order him as is uſual in Emeticks:

Tis

'Tis an excellent Emetick, and cleanſeth the Body of all filth, and ſearcheth out the ill humours that are lodged in any part whatſoever, opens Obſtructions, rouzeth up the inward Humours that lye in the Stomach and firſt Paſſages, and powerfully caſts them out.

Or this Chymical Medicament, which is approved excellent.

℞. *Panacea Antimoniala, gut.* xv. *Vin. alb.* ℥ij, *f. Hauſtus.*

It works pleaſantly and ſafely, and powerfully conduceth to the Cure.

But mind this withal, that when the Fit is over, and you have comforted the Patient with ſome chearful Cordial, as a Cup of good burnt Wine, or a drachm of *Aqua Mirabilis*, or the like; that you adminiſter ſomething that may powerfully open Obſtructions; as this,

℞. *Sal Tartar. ſolutiv. gr.* xv. *or* ℈j, *in Vin. alb. two ſpoonfuls, miſce.*

Let this be given very often, eſpecially at night (if the Fit be not then).

And as to the Fever that attends this diſeaſe, you muſt (to aſſwage heat and thirſt) do as I taught in Fevers.

But if all that I have ſaid will not prevail, then you muſt betake yourſelf to this approved means following (due preparation having firſt preceded).

℞. *Laud. gr.* iij, *diſſolve it in a ſpoonful of Spir. Vin.*

And let the Patient take it about an hour before the Fit is come: And when it is come, and the Patient thirſts, give him only a draught of warm water, with a ſpoonful of *Oxymel. ſquilit.* in it to drink, and that as often as he requires Drink throughout the Fit. He will vomit much, and that Jelly ſubſtance which we commonly call the Ague Cake, will come up with the putrid Humours. And at two, or at further three, times doing thus, when the Fits come; 'tis ten to one if you are not rid of the Ague, be it of what kind

kind ſoever (*Quartan* as well as others.)

But if together with this way, you uſe the *Peruvian* Pouder, the Diſtemper will be gone ſo much the ſooner and eaſier: As thus;

℞. *Pulv. Peruviana* ℥ij, *Vin. alb.* ℔ij, *Syr. Carioph.* ℥j. *miſce.*

Let him drink the quantity of ſix ſpoonfuls of this at a time, every four hours, on the intermitting days; yea and in the morning of the ſame day (if the Fit is not to come until the Afternoon) you may allow only four hours between the taking of that, and the *Laudanum*; but be ſure that you go not prepoſterouſly about the adminiſtring of either of theſe Medicines; but let due preparation have preceded by Aperitives and Emeticks.

Remember to ſhake the bottle each time you give it.

I can ſpeak it experimentally: This Method that I have laid down, ſeldom fails, in Curing an Ague, if the Patient will but ſtick to it; but as for thoſe numerous Receipts and Charms that are uſed about this Diſeaſe, I wave them as idle fancies: If

any has recovered after the use of one of them, it was meerly contingent, he would have done the same if he had not had it.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of Cholick and Gripes.

THese Distempers are generated of corrupt Humours and windy Vapours between the Tunicles of the Intestines. Sometimes there is a costiveness of the Body with it; and then 'tis called the dry Gripes; but oftener there is a loosness attends it, and a desire to go to stool, but little voided, with vehement tortion of the Guts. It was at first got by cold and wet, and vitious Diet.

Cure. The Cure consists in such things as will mollifie and carry out the Fæces (if there be stoppage) as this Clyster following;

℞. *Decoct. Emolliens* ℥xij, *Saccharr. rubr.* ℥ij, *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j, *Ol. Camam. q. s. f. Enema.*

Let

Let this Clyſter be given as warm as can be indured; and it uſually opens the Body, and carries out the Fecæs, and ſo gives eaſe.

But if Wind and corrupt Humours is the cauſe, then you muſt firſt uſe the Carminative Decoction; that is,

℞. *Decoct. Carminativum* ℥xij, *wherein let there be Bacc. Lauri & Juniperi bruiſed, as the other ſeeds are, ana* ℥iij, *deinde adde Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥j, *Ol. Camæm. q. ſ. fiat Enema, to be given warm.* *Catalogue No.* 19.

If there be a more than ordinary coſtiveneſs, you may add to the Clyſter a ℥j of *Colocynthis*, and then you may depend it will work to your Hearts content.

'Tis two to one if theſe good hot Clyſters do not give eaſe of themſelves, if the Patient keep but warm withal, and drink a draught of good burnt Wine, with a ℥j of *Ven. Thriac.* in it, or a ℥j of *Philon. Perſic.* either Bolus wayes or in a glaſs of Sack.

But to carry off the cauſe and ſeminary of the Diſeaſe, do as follows;

℞. *Electuar. Reginæ Colonienſ.* ℥j. *either Bolus wiſe, or mixt in a Glaſs of warm Wine.*

Some are ſo nice and averſe to Clyſters, that they will ſuffer abundant Misery rather than take them, (if ſo) then give this Aperitive and Carminative Cordial following:

℞. *Species Diacymini* ℥j. *Pulv. Sem. Comp. Maj.* ℥ij. *Spir. menth. Aq. Balm. Comp. ana.* ℥ſ. *miſce.*

If it be too thick of it ſelf, mix it with a little Sack, and let it be drank warm

By theſe means you will expel the very Seminary of the windy vapors, and vitious humours, and the Body will be eaſed.

Or, if Clyſters have firſt preceded and wrought, you may give the Patient, in the greateſt extremity, *Laud.* gr. iij. or iv. either in a Pill, or diſſolved in a little Spirit of Mint, and there will eaſe follow incontinently, only keep the Patient warm whilſt it works its effects.

When

When Children, or tender perſons, are griped, beſides the Clyſter of Mallows and Milk (as is uſual) you may Anoint the Navel with ſome drops of Ol. Juniper, warm as can be ſuffered.

Or them that will not have others to adminiſter Clyſters to them, let ſuch make uſe of Tobacco, in a Fumigatory Clyſter pipe for that purpoſe, and there will be ſpeedy eaſe, and the hard Fæces mollified and voided.

Let the body be never ſo Coſtive, and the Tortions of the Bowels never ſo violent, yet this method being perform'd in due manner, will certainly Cure, and there will be no need of ſwallowing a great weight of Quick-ſilver, or any ſuch thing.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Gravel and Strangury.

I Shall ſpeak of theſe (for as for the Stone confirm'd, I know it cannot be Cured but by Cutting.)

I need not deſcribe them, they make themſelves known to be what they are, to the lamentable grief of the Patient. But let me only tell you this, That when a Gravelly-ſtone of any bigneſs, (eſpecially if uneven and rugged) or indeed any great quantity of Tartarous Muſſilage, rough and greety, is got into the Uretary paſſage and ſticks there, or in the Neck of the Bladder, then the Patient cannot make Urine but by drops, and that with unexpreſſible Torture, and the very blood comes forth, by reaſon of the fretts and excoriations, which that offenſive Gravel hath made.

Now in this caſe of ſtoppage, your way is immediately to uſe your Cathetor, and gently impulſe back the Stone or Gravel into the Bladder, that the Patient may have preſent eaſe, and make his Urine freely; which done, heal the tender Ureter as follows:

℞. *Aq. Plantag.* ℥ij. *Troch. alb. Rhaſ.* ℥j. *Ol. violar. gut. x. miſc. inject this warm by* Syring.

But

But moſt certain it is, that ſome men have a Petrifique Semen, or humour, that will coagulate and generate into the Stone or Gravel, and then the cold, or wet, or drinking of cold and raw drink, (over much, eſpecially if ſowre, or ſharp) will bring on a Fit of this Diſtemper. *Cauſe.*

Now in this caſe, 'tis abſolutely neceſſary to adminiſter the Emollient and Carminative Clyſter directed in the Cholick. It is this:

℞. *The bruiſed Seeds of Annis, Fenicul. Cummin, Carui, Dulc. Bacc. Laur. and Junip. ana* ℥iij. *Reaſons of the Sun ſtoned, Liquorice bruiſed, ana* ℥ſ. *Let theſe be boiled in a Quart of decoct. Emollient, until it comes to a Pint. The Emollient decoction is this:* ℞. *Fol. violar. Malv. Parietar. Betæ. Mercur. flor. Camomel, ana.* M. j. *boil them in aqua pints* ij, *until it comes to one.*

Take ℥xiiij. of this Decoction, as 'tis thus made Carminative, and add to it *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Ol. Camom.* ℥j, *ſ. Sacchar.* ℥ij. *Miſce f. Enema.* to be injected warm. 'Tis

'Tis odds if this Clyster doth not work kindly and give present ease, and bring forth abundance of wind and griping humours. Or, this following:

℞. *Cremor. Tart* ℥ſ. *Ol. Junip. gut. xx. Vin. Canariæ* ℥iv. *f. Enema. Let it be injected as hot as sufferable, 'tis of wonderful Efficacy.*

But as to inward means, to remove the cause, these following are powerful:

℞. *Electuar. regin. Colon.* ℥j *Either Bolus ways, or in a Glass of Wine warm, and repeat it every Morning for five times going; 'tis exceeding effectual.* Or this Drink:

℞. *Spir. Salis gut. xx. Spec Lithontripticon* ℥j. *Syr. de Mussilag.* ℥ij. *Aq. Saxifrag.* ℔ſ. *Misce. f. Pot. to be drank at twice, half one morning, and half another, Fasting; 'tis known to be a Noble Diuretic, and dissolver of Gravel.*

Another

Another Approved one is this:

℞. Syr. *Althæa.* ℥ij. *Aq. raphan.* ℔ß. *Antidot. Hemagog.* ℥j. *miſc. Let this be drank at twice, as the other, 'tis approved.*

Or elſe this, (eſpecially if the Body be inclining to coſtiveneſs.)

℞. *Vin. alb. Vel. Reniſh,* ℔ß. Syr. *de 5 rad.* ℥ij. *Ol. Junip. gut. x. Spir. Salis gut. xx. miſc. f Fot. to be drank at two Mornings Faſting; it will be found excellent.*

But the moſt prevalent of all others is this Aperitive-Ale following, (if you are in place where the Ingredients can be had.)

℞. *Quinque radicib. (viz.) Apium, Petroſilin. feniculi. Bruſcus, Sparagus, and add Graminis. & Malv. ana* ℥iij. *Bruiſe them, and Tun them up in two Gallons of new Ale.*

Let it ſtand three days, then let the Patient drink of it, at all times, eſpecially

especially in the morning, and fast an hour after it. Let the Dose be about half a Pint, and drank warm; there are scarcely any Gravelly substances whatever that will not be mollified and wasted by it, nor yet any stoppage in the Urine, or other ways, that will not be opened by it; you may depend upon it.

If the Gravelly substance sticks in the Reines, or the passages between them and the Bladder, (which is known by grievous pain in the Back, and about the Loines) then your way is to give the Patient this Emetic following:

℞. *Sal. vitriol. Emetic.* ℥j. *Spir. Terebinth. gut. xv. in vin. alb. misce, f. Emetic.*

Or this:

℞. *Vin. Benedict.* ℥j. f. *Spir. Succini gut. xx. in Posset-Ale, misce.*

Let either of these be given warm, and the Patient governed as in other Emetics, and they are excellent in this case, for they do not only remove, but

but totally eradicate the Petrofifick ſubſtance.

But for preſent Eaſe, when the Clyſter hath firſt wrought, and the greety Stone put back by the Cathetor, you muſt have recourſe to *Laudinum*, gr. iij. or iv. either Pill wiſe, or diſſolved in warm Sack, and ſo drank, for this is abſolutely the beſt, and ſafeſt Medicine in the World, (not only in this, but any other intollerable pains) eſpecially if the Patient be but kept warm whilſt it operates.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of Arthritic Pains or Joynt-Diſeaſes.

A Confirm'd Gout I count incureable in what Joynts or Parts ſoever, (howbeit it may ſomtimes and by ſome means be eaſed) therefore I ſhall ſpeak nothing to that that is already knotted, and become like a white Chalky ſubſtance at the Joynts, and among the bones, ſuch as I once ſaw broken in a Mans Foot under the Joynts; where came out with the Goary

Goary Matter a whitiſh Subſtance, like ſeeds abundance of them at each dreſſing. They were ſoft ; but I judged them the Gouty Seminary ; and they do become hard, as the Gout waxes old and ſettled, although here, by the Application of hot Cataplaſmes, they kept ſoft and the part cauſed to break.

But before it comes to this, whilſt a man has only a beginning or habitual Diſpoſition to the Gout, and is at firſt taken with Arthritic Pains, in the Joynts and among the bones of the Foot, or Hands, Hips or Shoulders, then it may be (and often is) cured, ſo as ſome either ſeldom or never have it again (except by extream cold, or exceſs of Wine they bring it on again) whereas others at certain times will have it, and at laſt have it confirm'd, and incurable by their not keeping Temperate, not uſing the right means of Cure at firſt but letting it alone to go as it came time after time, till it is too late, ſo ſome at laſt do keep Temperate and uſe the means ; but the Gout is confirm'd, and then nothing will do.

The

The Gout is certainly the Diſtemper of the *Succus Nervoſe*, the Nerval Juyce: The ſaline and ſulphurous parts thereof expreſſing out of its Tunicles into the Cavity among the Spirits, and ſo carried along with them in their Circulation, being of a more fixed Nature than the more Fluid Spirits. When they come together about the Joynts, there this Nerval Juice ſticks, the Spirit leaving it behind ſtill proſecuting their Circulation. Here it becomes little ſoft graines, cauſing great Pain, and ſometimes a ſhining redneſs and Tumefaction; and uſually the Vein that comes over the Joynt will be ſwollen and full and that part becomes weak, ſo that the man can ſcarcely move it, or reſt upon it, becauſe it is a Nervous Diſtemper: And theſe are the Grains that came out with the Matter in the Mans foot that I ſaw.

Now this let alone, and not remedied at firſt, ſoon becomes too hard to be remedied afterwards; eſpecially when the Periostum, that Nervous Tunicle and ſenſible, that covers the Bones, is affected, for that is the chief

chief cauſe of ſuch Cruciating pain and ſoreneſs, and in that Philm lies the greateſt part of the Diſeaſe: howbeit the other Films among the Muſcles, as alſo the Tunicles of the Veins, Arteries and Nerves are not without their Share, though not ſo ſenſible as the Perioſtum.

Now as to the Cure of the Arthritic Pains, and removal of its diſpoſition and Seminary in the beginning, before it comes to be confirm'd, this following is the beſt Method that I know, or have experienced, when it firſt ſeizeth.

Firſt, Prepare the Body with gentle Purges. As,

℞. *Pil. Extr. rudii* ℈ij. *To be taken each morning for twice.* Or,

℞. *Syr. Roſ. Solutiv. de* 5 *radicib. ana.* ℥j. *Decoct. Sennæ Gereonis* ℥ij. *f. Hauſt.*

This is an excellent thing to be taken for two mornings going, and a little warm Poſſet, Ale, or thin Broth, after it; it removes the cauſe gently, without

without disturbing the furious humor, and exasperating its fervour.

Then if there is Plethory, let Phlebotomy be celebrated, which will conduce to make some competent revulsion, and appease the impetuosity of the Disease.

And to the part it self, apply the Cataplasm following warm, (but not too hot.)

℞. *Farin. Hord. fabar. ana.* ℥ij. *Aq. Com.* ℔ſ. *Decoct it, Deinde add Ol. Ros.* ℥j. *Pulv. Croci Angliæ* ℥j. *f. Cataplasm. to be applied often to the part pained.*

This method hath very often proved effectual.

But if the Gout, or the Joint pain, have a windy spirit with it, and when your applications being used, it still shifts out of one part into another, then 'tis called the Running Gout, and the best way to eradicate it is this:

℞. *Pil. Balsamic, gr. xiv. for one Dose, to be taken at Night going to Bed.*

And

And at the ſame time, let the part be ſtuped well with *Spir. Urin.* warm, and the warm ſtupes wrung out hard, and applied about the parts grieved.

This I have found to give eaſe, and in the morning the Patient hath had two or three Phyſical Stools from the Pill; and at two or three times thus doing the Patient goes well.

Sometimes the torture is ſo violent, that the Patient will not admit of patience for the Ballamic Pill to work its effect, and then you muſt, in the firſt place, give a Clyſter immediately to open the Body. As this,

℞. *Decoct. Carminativ. & Emolliens* ℔j. *Saccar. rubr.* ℥ſ. *Sal Armoniac.* ℥ij. *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Ol. Camo. q. ſ. f. Clyſt.*

This injected warm as ſufferable, works ſpeedily. Then,

℞. *Laud. gr. iij. f. Pil. give it the Patient, and expoſe him to reſt, covering him very warm.*

At

At what time, ſome apply to the parts pained *Emplaſt. E Cicutum cum Amoniac.* but the ſtupe wrung out of *Spir. Urin.* is better.

And then withal, the Balſamic Pill continued for ſome time, perfects the Cure.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of Rheumatiſms, or parts taken with Lameneſs.

THis is a ſad Diſtemper that befals men both at Sea and Aſhore, and it often comes by lying in the cold and wet; either on the ground or elſewhere. I have known ſome who have lain down in the cold on the Ships-deck, after they have drank hard, and at their waking have had one of their Limbs ſo weak and lame, that they could not ſtand on it; and it hath held ſo for ſix Weeks time, maugre all that could be done to it, in order to remedy it. Others again, having indured terrible foul weather at Sea, and having for a Week together, or

or more, lain in their wet Clothes, a Rheumatiſm and Lameneſs hath followed; and at firſt only one part hath been ſeized, and afterward more, and at laſt every part, in ſo much that the Muſculous parts (as them of the Hips, Legs, and others) have become heavy, and grievous painful, and weak.

By the great cold and wet, the Blood hath been over much congealed, and the party (withal) lying on a certain part (in that condition) either on the hard Deck, or on the cold ground, the due circulation of the Blood hath been impeded, ſo that it could not paſs through their Fibres and Veines, on which the Patient then lay, (he not regarding it) and ſo it preſſed other ways; and at laſt, other adjacent Fibres and Muſcles have had a ſtagnation of the Blood in them, inſomuch, that at laſt there has become a confirm'd Rheumatiſm, not only in one, but ſeveral parts of the Body, and is very like the Gout, although not the Gout.

Sometimes this Diſeaſe ſeizeth immediately upon theſe accidents, and ſometimes again, it comes ſome ſmall time

time after them; but 'tis ever the effect of them.

And this further I have obſerved of theſe Rheumatiſms, That that which came after hard drinking of Wine, hath ſhifted at firſt from one part to another, becauſe the humours were over-heated and attenuated, and made more fluid by the Wine; but at laſt it hath fixed in one or more parts, but never Apoſtemates and breaks.

But the other that come after cold and wet, where it took firſt there it continued, and ſtill increaſed greater, and ſpread farther into other parts.

There is likewiſe a Rheumatiſm that comes on them that have neither drank to exceſs, nor yet have got cold, by ſuch ways as I have ſaid, but from inward Cauſes, as Obſtructions, (or the like) there hath happened vitiouſneſs, and defluxion of the Blood and Spirits, and a ſharp and hot Rheume hath ſeized ſeveral parts, both Joynts and Muſculous, in ſo much that the Patient becomes grievous Lame of ſome (if not all) of his Limbs. I have heard ſome in this Rheumatiſm cenſure as if they were under an evil Tongue; but I am ſure

'tis an evil Diſeaſe, and uſually holds longer than welcome. This, in time, makes a complexure of Scurvy, Dropſie, Gout, Jaundice, and all together; It is hard of Curation, and ſeizeth by Fits, according as inward Cauſes urge: But the older it grows, the worſer.

Now to ſpeak in brief of the Cure of theſe Rheumatiſms, I'll begin with the two firſt, becauſe they for the moſt part admit of the ſame method of Cure, but the laſt not.

The two firſt: Call immediately for a preparation of the Body by gentle Aperitives, in order to entertain other intentions which are preſently to be celebrated.

If the Body be Coſtive, begin with an Emollient and diſcuſſing Clyſter. As this:

℞. *Decoct. Emolient* ℥xiv. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Saccar. rubr.* ℥ *Sal. Armon* ℥j. *Ol. Camom. q. ſ. f. Enema. This prepares the lowe Region, and conduceth to a revu ſion of the Cauſes from the parts.*

If the Body is not bound, then either

℞. *Syr. de Spinæ Cervinæ* ℥ij. *in Posset-Ale warm.* Or,

℞. *Pil. Extr. Radii* ℥ß. *and govern the Patient as for Purging.*

Either of theſe prepares the Body, ſpeedily and effectually.

In the next place, bleeding is forthwith to be celebrated, (eſpecially in that Rheumatiſm wherein the Blood is become thin and fluid by Drinking of Wine, or other ſtrong Drink.)

(And here Note, That in this Rheumatiſm Wine and ſtrong Liquors are by all means to be ſhun'd, for they are to the Patient very hurtful.)

But the greateſt ſtreſs of the Cure conſiſts in Bleeding, it muſt be often uſed, and in ſeveral parts.

And as to Topicks, uſe only a little *Spir. Sal. Armon.* or *Corn. Cerv.* and ſo wrap the parts warm.

But for Emplaſters, or Cataplaſms, they are not in this caſe much ſignificant.

Indeed, ſuch Cordial means is now and then to be uſed, as hath vertue to eaſe the extremity of pain, and ſettle the flying and impetuoſity of the blood. As this,

℞. *Aq. Papaver. Comp. Scabioſ. ana* ℥iv. *Syr. Papav. rub. Jujabin. ana* ℥ij. *Aq. Saxon.* ℥j. *Miſce, f. Julep.*

Let the Patient take three Spoonfuls of this at a time, when extremity of pain requires, and he will find a great refreſhment by it.

Or if the miſery is intolerable, and the Body prepared and opened, you may give him gr. iij. of *Laud.* and expoſe him warm to lye, but confide in this, That the often repetition of Phlebotomy is the main deſign throughout the Cure, in this difference of Rheumatiſm.

But now as to the ſecond difference, that come by cold or wet, and the blood is not thin, but more congealed and frigid: This requires the ſame preparation with the former, and bleeding a Vein is proper at firſt, for it eaſeth the Body, and lighteth the over-

over-burdened parts ; and Sweating here is of moment.

But I'll leave all other means to tell you the right way at first, and that you may depend upon ; 'tis this :

If you are in place where, make way with your Patient to the Hot-house, and there let him be Sweat and rub'd to purpose, and there let the parts be Cupt, and let good quantity of blood be drawn by Cupping, and do not this only once, but twice ; or thrice if occasion be, for this hath been known to Cure many.

And indeed, 'tis reasonable that Cups applied, and large quantities of blood taken from the Muſculous parts, where the Diſeaſe lies, is more effectual than taking out of the Veins by Phlebotomy.

And then the Hot-houſe more powerfully Sweats, and ſupples the body and limbs, than the bed and inward Sudorificks can ; and in the Hot-Houſe a Glaſs of good Sack may be diſpenſed withal to cheer the Spirits, without fear of inflamation.

Therefore my Advice is, If you are not in place where a Hot-Houſe is, that you imitate it, and make

ſomething like it, to do your Cure in.

Put now the third ſort of Rheumatiſm that I ſpecified, requires yet (beſide gentle preparation as the former) another way of Cure.

Abundance of Money hath been ſpent by people about this; and to no purpoſe have Diets, Pills, and Speciſicks, been uſed, the Patients ſtill growing worſe, and not better.

But leaving them all, this I know, that (after due preparation) to put your Patient under a light and gentle Salivation is the beſt, and ſureſt way of Cure, and many have been Cured by it, which otherwiſe muſt have miſerably Died. How to do this I ſhall teach in another place of this Book, when I come to ſpeak of a certain Diſtemper that indiſpenſably requires it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XL.

Of Surfeits and their Cure.

THeſe are the Diſtempers that often fall out in Ships and Armies as well as in other places; Surfeits are uſually got by one or other of theſe cauſes following:

Either by exceſs in Drunkenneſs, or over eating of ſome vitious aliment; or elſe by too violent Labour, or Travel, that over heats the Blood, and melts the Unctious ſubſtance in the Body.

Now a Surfeit that's got by Drunkenneſs or Gluttony, if the Patient be ſtrong, 'tis commonly caſt up and diſgorged immediately, before any thing of digeſtion be made. *Cauſes.*

Or if digeſtion be made in the Ventricle and firſt paſſages, and that the Chyle turns into choler.

There is uſually Stomach-ach, and Head-ach, and reaching to Vomit, for two or three days, (ſometimes a day or two) and then Nature throws it out, either by cholerick Stools, or elſe 'tis exſuderated through the pores

of the skin by natural ſweats; and ſo the Patient is well again without taking of Phyſick.

But if it ſhould continue longer, and there be a Fever or burning, with violent Head-ach, then 'tis uſual to give the Patient an Emollient and Diſcutient-Clyſter, to draw out the Fæces that are cholerick, and bring down the noxious fumes that diſturb the Head. As this:

℞. *Decoct. Com. pro Clyſt. & Carminativ.* ℥xiv. *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Saccar. Rubr.* ℥ſ. *Ol. Camom. q. ſ. f. Enema. Or if he is averſe to a Clyſter, do thus:*

℞. *Pil. Raſſii* ℥j. *'Tis excellent in this caſe; and indeed ſo I have found Extr. rudii* ℈ij. *taken in the Morning, and a little warm Broth after it.*

I ſay, the greateſt Debauches by Drunkenneſs and Gluttony are uſually Cured this way.

But thoſe Surfeits that are got by the vitiouſneſs and ill quality that there is in Drink, or Meat, and which

which as disagreeable to the Body, and which after it hath passed the Liver makes bad blood, and instead of making a third concoction laudible, produceth Surfeit spots; this is the Surfeit that I intend chiefly to treat of, and under it, that which is got by unnatural heats and colds, by over Labour and Travel, which putrifies the blood, and often gives the same Symptoms with the other. *Signs.*

Now as to the Cure: When the Patient complains with intolerable Head-ach, and Vomits frequently, Cholerick humours, and has a hot Fever, and covets cold Drink. *Cure.*

You must at first ply him with good Clysters, (the same as above specified) for that's a chief means here; and withal, let Phlebotomy be celebrated, (not much at a time, but repeated) and let him have only *Aq. Hordia* with some drops of *Spir. Vitriol* in it to drink, or a Chicken with its Broth, or wholsome Grewil, to eat, with a Lemon or Orange for his Sause to his Meat.

'Tis very usual (and indeed proper) in the beginning when the Clyster

and Bleeding have preceded, to give the Patient a good Glass of Surfeit-water, with a Dram of Venus Treacle in it, and to Sweat him well. Or,

℞. *Antimo. Diaphor.* ℈ss. *Theriac. Lond.* ʒj. *Misce f. Bol. This is powerful.*

But when, for all this, the Distemper still continues, you must not neglect to give the Patient a safe and wholsome Emetic, to draw the vitious humours impacted, not only in the first passages, but about the Liver, and so to cast them up; *per Ore.* Many Surfeits have been help'd this way.

Let your Emetic be this:

℞. *Aq. Com. Calid.* ℥iij. *Oximel. Scilitic.* ʒj. *f. Emetic. This certainly is a very safe and good Emetic; but if you would have it stronger take this following:*

℞. *Vin. Benedict.* ʒij. *Syr. acetos.* ℈ss. *Misce f. Emetic. This will work powerfully, and not only eradicate*

cate the humour upwards, but both ways.

But ſtill when theſe Emetics have wrought, you muſt uſe your *Aq. Epidemica* as your Cordial.

Or if he be averſe to take one thing often, then make him this Cordial following:

℞. *Aq. Papav. Comp.* ℥ij. *Thriac.* ℥j. *Tinct. Croci* ℈ſ. *Syr. Carioph.* ℥ij *Miſce f. Potio.*

Let the Patient take four Spoonfuls of this every two hours, or as often as occaſion requires.

But this Surf it is ſo bad with ſome, as that not only the ſpots ſhew the puridity of the blood, but the very Hair and Nails come off by the violence of the Diſeaſe, (and many dye of it.)

Here's another Cordial, (becauſe he will covet variety) and 'tis an approved one.

℞. *Aq. Angel. Comp. a ſpoonful: Aq. frigida Saxon. half a ſpoonful: Syr. violar.* ℥ij. *in a ſmall Glaſs of* Sack.

Sack. *Misce f. Hauſt. Let it be drank when the Patient is faint, and let him have an Orange in his hand to ſmell to, and to ſuck the juyce of.*

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Pleureſie, and Stitches in the Sides.

HEre is another Diſtemper takes men both by Sea and Land, and if not quickly remedied proves Mortal to many. The Pleureſie is an Inflamation and Tumefaction of the inner Tunicle, inveſting the Ribs, which is called *Plura*, and the Lungs from their Proximity, generally ſuffer with it, and become inflamed; for this Tunicle being Tumefied compreſſeth the Lungs, and their Tunicle inflameth alſo.

Cauſes. Signs. Cure. So that there is, (beſides the pricking Stitch of the ſide, and ſtraitneſs of the breaſt) a great difficulty of breathing, and a dry and husky Cough, and immoderate thirſt and heat.

When you have theſe Signs, you muſt

muſt in the firſt place bleed the Patient, and that not only once, but oftner, for the ſtreſs of the Cure lies chiefly in Phlebotomy.

Then adminiſter Emollient and diſcuſſing Clyſters, and that frequently, as well to draw down and expel the hot and windy Spirit, that uſually accompanies the Diſtemper, as to carry forth the offenſive Fæces, that add to the miſery of the Patient. There is no better than the following:

℞. *Decoct. Emolliens & diſcutient.* ℥xiv. *Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥j *Saccharat.* ℥ſ. *Ol. Camom. q. ſ. Sal. Armon.* ℥ij. *Miſce, fiat Enema. To be given forthwith after Bleeding, and repeated often.* *Catalog.* No. 18.

This Enametic is very pertinent to the Diſeaſe, and commonly good ſucceſs attends it.

Then locally, embrocate the breaſt and ſide with *Ol. Violarum*, and by theſe means oftentimes a Pleureſie becomes Cured.

But if it wax ſtill worſe, and becomes more violent, then by all means have a care leſt it ſhould Impoſthumate

mate inwardly; and to prevent this, you must indeavour to dissipate and expel the Pleuratic humour by an Emetic.

As this, (for always we ought to begin with the gentlest)

℞. *Oximel. Scillitic.* ℥j. *Warm water. q. s. fi. Emetic. This sometimes is sufficient; but if you see stronger is required, then give this:*

℞. *Vin. Bened.* ℥ij. *Syr. Acetos.* ℥ß. *misce, f. Emetic. This taken, it disturbs the Pleuratic humour from settling, and discusses the windy spirit powerfully.*

Your Clysters having operated you must incourage the Patient with a spoonful or two of a comfortable Cordial: As this, which is very specifick.

℞. *Syr. Jujubin.* ℥j. *Glazericia* ℥ß. *Aq. Scabios.* ℥ij. *Papav. Comp.* ℥iß. *Gentian Comp.* ℥vi. *misce, f. Julep.*

This taken two or three spoonfuls at a time, is an excellent Cordial in this case, and takes away the Stitch,

and

and provokes Appetite wonderfully; let him take of it a little every hour (whilſt awake.)

And let his ordinary Drink be only Barly-water, with either the Juice of a Lemon, or ſome drops of Spirit of Vitriol in it, to make it grateful; or, for change, let him have ſome of this Lohoc following:

℞. *Species Diatragacanthi frigida* ℥ij. *Aq. frigida Sax. Comp.* ℥j. *Syr. de meconio* ℥j. *miſce, f. Lohoc, to be taken with a Liquorice-ſtick bruiſed at one end.*

And the oftner he takes of this, the better it is for the Patient, for it chears the Heart, and helps the inflamed Lungs, and *Plura*, cools the violent Heat and Drought, and removes the Cruciating Stitch, and pricking in the Breaſt and Side.

But if you fear that there is already an Impoſthume, you muſt take this courſe following:

℞. *Antimo. Diaphor. gr. x. Cremor. Tart.* ℥j. *Spir. Guaic. a ſpoonful, miſce, to be taken at once, and the like*

like repeated often; and you will find this an excellent thing, in this, and all other inward Impoſthumes.

And at Intervals, the following Ptiſan is of great vertue:

℞. *Liquorice ſliced, Reaſons of the Sun ſtoned; of the firſt* ℥iv. *and of the later* ℥iij. *decoct them in* ℔iv. *of Aq. Hord. till half be conſumed, then ſtrain it, and ſweeten it with fine Sugar for uſe.*

Let the Patient drink about a Clarat-Glaſs full of this warm, every two hours, (whilſt awake.)

For as the former ſpoonful is the beſt thing that I know to digeſt and break inward Impoſthumes, ſo this Ptiſan is the beſt to eaſe and heal them.

And then afterward it will be neceſſary to purge gently with that which will both abſterge and heal. As,

℞. *Syr. Roſ. Sol. cum Sen.* ℥ij. *decoct. Sennæ Gereonis* ℥iij. *miſce, f. Hauſtus.*

Let

Let him take this, and a little healing Broth, or warm Water-Grewil after it, and you need not fear of good ſucceſs, for this carries off (not only the relicks that other Diſtempers leave behind) but alſo the remainder of this Pleuratic Diſeaſe.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Quincy, and inflamation of the Tonſils.

THE Quincy is an Inflamation and Tumefaction of the Muſcles of the Throat and Larinks, ſtraitning the paſſages of the *Gula* and *Guttura*, in ſo much that if it be not remedied in a ſhort time, it kills the Patient by Suffocation.

The inflamed Tonſils likewiſe be exceeding painful, and ſtraiten the mouthes of the Pipes, and if not ſuddenly Cured they Impoſtumate and Ulcerate.

Now they require the ſame way of Cure, therefore I ſhall ſpeak of both under that of the Quincy.

'Tis

'Tis a Diſtemper of Plethory, and a great ebullition of the blood.

Cure. As to the Cure: Bleeding is in the firſt place to be celebrated and iterated often, for Phlebotomy is the very life of this Cure; (as in a Pleureſie) only have regard to the ſtrength of the Patient.) Firſt under the Tongue, then in the Jugulers. Or if Tumefaction hinder in them parts, then in the Arms, for without Bleeding there is no Cure of a Quincy, and with the plentiful celebration of it 'tis quickly Cured.

Then as to Clyſters, you muſt be ſure to adminiſter them frequently, for they are of abſolute uſe in this caſe. As this,

℞. *Decoct. Com. pro Clyſt. wherein the 4. Cem. frigid maj. ana* ℥iij. *have been decocted, add to* ℥xiv. *of this, Electuar. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Ol. viola. q. ſ. f. Enema.*

This excellently revels the hurtful fumes, and opens and cools the body.

You may likewiſe make uſe of a gentle Lenitive inwardly, to carry out the Cholerick humour downward

and

and ſo give reſpiration to upper parts. As,

℞. Syr. *Roſ.* Sol. ℥iij. *Aq. Cychorii, q. ſ. f. Hauſt.*

This taken doth excellently mollifie, open, cool and diſcuſs.

But have a care of any thing that ſhould provoke to Vomit, for that were dangerous.

Then for an inward Gargle for the Throat and Tonſils, take this following:

℞. *Aq. Papav. alb. Prunel.* ana ℥iij. *Mel. Roſ. Colat. Diamor.* ana ℥ij. *Sal. Prunel.* ℈ij. *Spir. Vitriol. gut.* v. *ſ. Gargariſm.*

This is the beſt that ever I practiſed withal in Inflamations of the mouth and Quincies, for it delicately cools and mitigates the violence of the Diſtemper; let the Mouth and Throat be often Gargled with it, the oftner the better.

But now as to external means, you muſt do as followeth.

Firſt,

First, Let fomentation be made thus.

℞. *Acetum Vin. Alb.* ℔ij. *fol. Succiſ. Prunella, Malv. ana M.* j. *Figs, Dates, ana* No. 3. *Flor. Camom. Pug.* j. *decoct it, then add to the ſtrained Liquor* Sal. *Armon.* ℥j. *f. foment.*

Let ſtupes be wrung out of this, (moderately warm) and applied often to the part.

This done, embrocate with *Ol. Roſarum*, and apply the following Cataplaſm:

℞. *Pulv. de nido Hyraud.* ℥iij. *Alb. Grec.* ℥j. *Cem. Amic. & fomig. Probe contuſos ana.* ℥vj. *Aq. Scabioſ. q. ſ. decoct it to a Cataplaſmatic Conſiſtence: Deinde add Ol. Cera* ℥j. *Pul. Croci* ℥j. *and in the cooling add Vitel. Ovo.* No. j. *f. Cataplaſm.*

Stir it well together, and ſpread it on a double Cloth, and apply it moderately warm, (but not too hot) and as it cools repeat it again.

I know this to be the beſt means abſolutely

solutely in nature, to Cure the Quincy and inflam'd Tonsils Only mind this, That the Patients Drink be only Barley-water, with some drops of Spirit of Vitriol in it, and let the Food be only thin Water-grewil, until the Patient recover.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the Relaxation of the Uvula, and Amigdals.

Causes. Signs. Cure.

NOW here is another Distemper in the Throat that comes quite of a contrary Cause to the former; for as that proceeds from heat, and height of blood, this is caused of cold and moist Rhume from the head; distilling on the Almonds of the Ears and Columell, which do imbibe the Rhume as a Sponge doth Water; and so swell, and Relax, and hinder the swallowing.

Now here bleeding is not requisite, (as when they are inflamed) nor yet the cooling Lotion.

But,

But, Sweating, and hot and aſtringing Gargariſms, are needful, as thus,

℞. *Thriac. ven.* ℥j. *moderately hot, burnt Wine a quarter of a Pint; let the Patient drink it, and ſweat upon it; keeping the Head and Neck warm eſpecially.*

After which, you with your Vuvula Spoon blow *Pulvis, Bol. Ver.* on the Amigdals, and *Vuvula* to aſtringe them; and do this often.

Some mix Honey and *Bol. Ver.* and wrap Linnen about the Finger, and dip it into the Medicine, and ſo puſh them up gently, without bruiſing them, repeating it often; as alſo ſtroking up gently on the outſide with the hands on the Glandulæ.

But the beſt and ſureſt way that ever I experienced, (together with this putting up with the Finger, and Sweating) is this following Gargariſm.

℞. *Fol. Succiſa, Minutim inciſor. M*
ij. *Pulv. Lign. Guaic. Liquoricia una* ℥j. *Auriculæ Judæ* ℥ij. *Vin. rubr.* ℔ij. *decoct it well, and the*

to the ſtrained Liquor add Mel. Opt. ℥ij. *f. Gargle.*

Let the Patient Gargle with it as hot as poſſible, and it ſurely performs the work, and that in a little time, (together with the above-named means) but if you ſhred the leaves of Succiſa ſmall, and decoct them in Poſſet-Ale, and apply them Poultis-wiſe to the outſide of the Fauces and Throat, the Cure will be ſo much the ſooner effected.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of Extraneous things got into the Throat.

IF a Fiſh bone, or Pin, or the like ſmall and ſharp thing, be by accident got ſticking in the Throat, (as often happens) you are with your Forceps to extract it.

But if it be a large bone or griſtle, you are to thruſt it down into the Stomach with your Depulſor; ſome have them of Silver, others of Steel, with

a

a Button at the end, but that made of Whale-bone, ſmaller at one end than at the other, with a Spunge Button faſtened to the ſmaller end, is beſt of all, for it bends as the Throat requires.

'Tis to be dipt in Wine or Beer, and ſo put into the upper mouth of the Oeſophag us, and the bone thruſt down with it.

By this means my ſelf hath ſaved ſeveral that have been well near ſuffocated.

CHAP. XLV.

Of violent Bleeding at Noſe.

IF the Noſe happen to bleed violently, it is from the thinneſs and ſharpneſs of the Blood, and Eroſion of the ſmall Veins within the *Os Cribroſum.*

Many ways have been uſed to ſtop the Noſe bleeding, and that which has ſtopt one has failed in another.

Some apply Cloths dipt in *Acetum* to the Privities, others put pieces of cold Iron to the Neck; ſome again make

make Ligature about the Joints, and others apply dorcels of Cotten, dipt in reſtringent powder, into the Noſtrils; with ſeveral other ways.

But the beſt way is to let blood immediately, and that in the inferior part, (if poſſible) as the Leg or Foot, for that ſurely makes revulſion.

In the next place take *Pulvis Troch. de terra Lemnia*, (or powder of *Vitriol Rom.* which is as good) and blow it up the Noſtrils forcibly with your Uvula-ſpoon, and a little Dorcel or Lint ſprinkled with the ſame, put lightly up the Noſtrils.

But I have known, when all means has failed, that a quick Purge has done the Cure.

As that of Extract *Rudii* ℈ij. given in the time of bleeding, and excited to work as ſoon as poſſible, (but have a care you give nothing that may cauſe Vomiting.)

Theſe things being done and over, you may give *Laudinum* gr. iij. and expoſe the Patient to reſt; or elſe *Syr. de moconio* ℥j. in *Aq. Papav. Comp.* ℥ij. *f. Hauſt.* This compoſes and quiets the petulancy of the blood wonderfully.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of the Tooth-ach and Gums.

VArious things are uſed to ſtop an Aching-Tooth, or aſſwage pained Gums, but ſometimes they take effect, and ſometimes not.

You muſt know that there is a cold Rheume, and likewiſe a hot Rheume, that are cauſes of the Gums and Teeth pained; beſides the rottenneſs and hollowneſs of the Teeth themſelves, that letting in the Air, and Crums, cauſe pain, hurting the tender Nerve within the Tooth.

I know moſt of the ways that men uſe in this caſe, but I will content myſelf to write only the very beſt of things, and what I have experienced.

If it be a cold Rheume that is the cauſe, (as you may eaſily know) then uſe only a ſmall pellet of Lint dipt in *Olium Garioph.* and with the end of your Fleme put it into the hollow Tooth, and let the Patient lye down on that ſide, but be ſure firſt to pick out any Crum that may be in the hollowneſs of the Tooth; and this uſually gives eaſe.

And if it be a hot Rheume, take only *Laudinum*, gr. ij. diſſolve it in a Spoonful of Sack, and dip a ſmall pellet of Lint in it, and put it into the hollow Tooth, and let the Patient ſwallow the reſt, and go and lye down warm upon it; and that is a ſure remedy.

But if the pain do return to rotten and hollow Teeth, as often as the Air gets into them and offends the Nerve, or Crums get in and hurt the Nerve, in this caſe you may try to cure it by actual or potential Cautery; the actual is heating the ſmall end of your Probe red hot, and ſo applying it into the hollow of the Tooth to burn or Sear the Nerve, but let it be done with care, that you touch not the Mouth or Gums with it. This hath done with ſeveral.

The potential is *Ol. Vitriol.* put into the Tooth on a pellet of Lint; and here muſt care be taken too, leſt it touch the Mouth or Gums. This hath likewiſe often taken effect.

But if all theſe ways fail, and the rotten or hollow Teeth ſtill torment, you have no better way left than to draw them out.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of Pain and Deafneſs of the Ears.

IF the Deafneſs is Natural 'tis Incurable, but if it proceed from the ſtoppage of Ear-wax you may Cure it thus:

℞. *Ol. Amigd. amar. drop it into the Ear warm, and dip a ſmall Dorcel of Cotten, or black Wooll, in the ſame, and put it into the Ear. Do this two or three times; and at laſt warm a little White-Wine, or Sack, and Syringe the Ear well therewith, with your Ear-Syringe, fitted to work well, and by that time you have injected two or three Syringe fulls, you will ſee a lump of Wax come out reſembling a Bee, or Fly; then drop ſome drops of the ſame Oil into the Ear again, and put after it a little Muskified Cotten, and your Patient is Cured.*

But if there be a noiſe in the Ears like the Singing of Graſhoppers, then that is Wind and Water, from coldneſs

neſs and moiſture of the Brain. In this caſe drop into the Ear a little warm *Ol. Terebinth.* and ſtop the Ear with Cotten, or black Wool, (as before) and decoct Jews Ears in White wine, and let the Patient drink the Wine, and do you apply the Jews-Ears warm to the Ear of the Patient; and this will help the ſinging and deafneſs, if repeated ſome time.

But if there be an Impoſthume in the Ear, with great pain, then you are to do as follows:

Firſt, Let the Head be kept very warm, and let a little Muskified Cotten be dipt in warm *Ol. Caſtoreum*, and after you have dropt ſome Oil into the Ear, put the Cotten after it; and over that apply the warm Jews-Ears, Poultis-wiſe, as before.

And inwardly do thus:

℞. *Antimo. Diaphor. cum Tartar. gr:* x. *Sperm. Cœti,* ʒſ. *Spir. Guaic. a ſpoonful. Give this in a Glaſs of warm Wine (wherein Jews-Ears have been decocted) to the Patient to Drink, and apply the warm Jews-Ears to the Patients Ears, (as before) and let the Patient go into his*

warm Bed and Sweat *well. This is the way to ripen and break any Impoſthume in the Head or Ear, or to Diſſolve and Cure it.*

But if an Impoſthume hath broken in the Head, and it runs at the Ear, then (after it hath run well, beſides what hath been ſaid) you muſt purge the Head well with *Pil. Cochiæ* ℈j. Or, ℞. *Sennæ* ℈ſ. *Ginger.* ℈j. decocted in White-wine, and Syr. *Roſ. Solut. cum Senna* ℈j. added to the Doſe, when ſtrained.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of an Opthalmia, and other Diſeaſes of the Eyes.

IN Opthalmias, Inflamations, and Suffuſions of the eyes, (if Age and other circumſtances will permit) 'tis beſt to let blood plentifully in the Saphalick Vein, (if fair) or that which appears beſt.

In the next place give ſuch Purges as will carry forth that hot and cholerick humour that thus afflicts the eyes. As,

As this,

℞. *Electuar. E Succo Roſar.* ℥ſ. *fiat Bol. to be taken in the morning faſting.* Or,

℞. *Alæ Roſat.* ʒj. *f. Pil. to be taken laſt at Night.*

Either of theſe is excellent to carry off the Cauſe if often repeated.

And then a Seton in the Neck, or at leaſt wiſe Veſiccatories behind the Ears, and between the Scapulæ, are not to be neglected, that of *Empl. Epiſpaſtic.* is approved.

Now as to Local Applications, divers kinds of Opthalmic Colyriums are uſed, and ſome agree with one perſons Eyes, and ſome with another, but one of the beſt approved, and moſt uſed, is this:

℞. *Lap. Tutiæ* ʒj. *Aq. Roſ. Alb.* ℥ij. *miſce, f. Colyrium. When you waſh your Eyes with it, ſhake it in the Viol, and ſo uſe it often times a day.*

But at Night going to Bed, ſpread

Ung. Tutiæ on pieces of Linnen cloth, and apply to the Eyes, and in the morning wash it off again with the Colyrium, which use all day, as before. This method seldom fails to Cure all inflamed Eyes, and such as are over-spread with a hot and scalding humour.

But if there be a Pearl, Spot or Web, on the Eye, then this following is best:

℞. *Lap. Calaminar. whole* ℥iv. *Vin. Alb.* ℔j. *heat the Stone red hot, and quench it in the Wine several times: Then Filter it, and add to it Aq. Euphragiæ* ℥iv. *Vitriol. Alb.* ʒij. *Sacchar.* ♄. ʒj. *Sacchar. Alb.* ʒſ. *miſce. Let it be in a Viol cloſe ſtopt (which ſhake often) for the ſpace of ten days; then boil it a little and Filter it, and ſo keep it cloſe ſtopt for uſe.*

This excelleth all other Ocular Colyriums whatever, in the caſes abovementioned, as Films and Pearls, and things that Obſcurate the ſight; yea, and Blood-ſhot and Rheumatic Eyes. Let it be dropt into the Eye very often,

(and

(and moderately warm) and a piece of ſilk kept before the Eye, to impede the Light and Air from offending the Eye.

And truly, if there be a *Fiſtula Lacrimalis* in the Orbit of the Eye, this Colyrium is the ſafeſt, and indeed moſt effectual to dreſs it withal.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of the Piles, and Fiſtula in Ano, and of its Procidentias vel Exitu.

THIS true the Piles (provided they flow moderately and are Critical) they are a benefit to Nature, and unload the Body of that dreggy and ſuperfluous humour that oppreſſeth and paineth, and would breed Diſeaſes.

Now this weight of blood is ſometimes cauſed by hard drinking, (eſpecially of cold and raw Drink) and ſometimes by a great Cold; (but oftner by extream heat) and ſometimes again by over-ſtraining, and preſſing down the Blood, which openeth the

mouths of the Hemorhoidal Veins, and floweth out.

Now if it thus continue long, and is over troubleſome, and weakneth the Patient, then 'tis time to remedy it; and the beſt way that ever I experienced is this following:

Firſt, To make Phlebotomy in the Arm to make revulſion from the Anum.

Then to purge the Body with gentle Cathartics, ſuch as are not ſharp nor biting, nor Diagridiated, nor Colocynthized, but only opening and laxative, and ſpecifick to the Diſeaſe. As this,

℞. *Electuar. Lenitiv* ℥j. *Spir. Succini gut. xx. miſce, f. Bol. This taken, and a little warm Poſſet-Ale, or thin Broth, after it, is very effectual.* Or elſe,

℞. *Syr. de 5 rad.* ℥jſ. *in a Glaſs of warm White-wine, with* Spir. Succin. *gut. xx.*

Either of theſe taken firſt in the morning, are approved in this caſe.

Then afterwards, the more effectually to prohibit the bleeding, do thus:

℞. *Syr.*

℞. *Syr. de Cymphito* ℥j. *Aq. Papaver. Comp.* ℥ß. *miſce. To be taken at Night going to reſt.*

When the other means have preceded, and that the Body is open, there is no better means than this for it gently and powerfully prevents bleeding, and heals the Veins; having no mordacity in it.

But now as to the part it ſelf, if the Diſeaſe come of heat or ſtraining, let *Ung. Comitiſſæ* be uſed warm unto it.

But if of cold or weakneſs, then *Ung. de Althæa* is moſt requiſite.

But before you embrocate, it will be neceſſary to foment the part as follows:

℞. *Herb. Scrophulariæ, Cynogloſ. Malv. ana M.* j. *decoct them (being bruiſed) in* Styptic Wine ℔ij *ſtrain it, and wring ſtupes out of it, and apply them warm to the part, for a good while together, and then anoint with your Unguent.*

Theſe things are to be often done; and ſo many are Cured.

I have ſometimes known the Patient ſo intolerably pained with the inward, or blind Piles, (which have not bled) that it hath forced me (beſides what I have ſaid) to make an Anodine Cataplaſm and apply to the part. 'Tis this,

℞. *Farin. Fabar. q. ſ. boil it in Aq. Com.* ℔j. *to a Cataplaſmic conſiſtance. Then add Ol. Camom. q. ſ. Pulv. Croci* ʒj. *miſce, ſ. Catapl. Let it be laid to warm, and often repeated, and eaſe and health will ſoon follow.*

But if the Anus be lapſed, or fallen down, your way is to foment it with warm *Acetum Vini*, and then ſprinkle it with *Flor. Maſtich.* and ſo return it, and bind on it a Bolſter wrung out of the warm *Acetum*, and be ſure to prepare and mollifie the Fæces againſt there is occaſion.

But if there be a *Fiſtula in Ano*, Inciſion is beſt, (if you can do it with ſafety) and then you may Cure it with Baſilicon, or Balſam, as other Wounds; but be ſure that bleeding and purging be celebrated as above. I have known that *Extr. Rudii* ℈ij. at a time given twice a Week, for ſome time together,

ther, hath been exceeding efficacious.

But if you cannot with ſafety make Inciſion, you muſt inject by Syringe this following:

℞. *Flor. Egyptiaci* ℥ij. *Spir. Sulph. gut. x. Vin. Alb.* ℥j. *miſce.*

Let this be uſed as hot as poſſible, and dip a ſhort Tent in the ſame, and ſprinkle it with *Pulv. Precipit. rubr.* and apply it, and ſo make a kind of Eſcar to the very bottom of the Fiſtula.

This done, make uſe only of Baſilicon to digeſt and remove the Eſcar, and heal the Fiſtula.

CHAP. L.

Of the Worms of all ſorts.

THIS not unknown how lamentably men are troubled with theſe offenſive Vermin, ſometimes in the Bowels, ſometimes in the Liver, and ſometimes in the Stomach; and indeed, ſome people have a certain habit and humour fit to breed Worms, eſpecially at ſome times. The

The cauſes of them are ſometime eating of much raw Fruit, or other vitious Diet; that makes fit matter for Worms to Generate.

But be they what Worms ſoever, or from what cauſe ſoever, or in what part of the body ſoever, yet they are Cured by the ſame means as I ſhall ſhew.

'Tis true there are divers Medicines preſcribed for the Worms by Practitioners, but I will teach only two or three of the beſt that I have experienced, and that I know you may depend upon.

The firſt is that well known and much uſed Medicine as follows:

℞. *Pulv. Sem. Abſynth.* ℥j. *Thriac. Com. (vel Mel.)* ℥ij. *miſce, f. Bol.*

This is to be taken two or three mornings faſting, that the Worms may have no other thing to feed on, and it very often Cures.

The next is that prepared Powder that is uſually ready at moſt Apothecaries, and commonly practiſed withal, both by themſelves and Phyſicians. 'Tis called by the Name of *Pulv. ad Lumbricoſe Comp.* 'Tis

'Tis thus made: ℞. *Sem. Abſynth.* ℥iv. *Coriand. prepared, Corn. Cerv. ana* ℥ſ. *Senna* ℥j. *Rhubarb* ℥ſ. *Ruta Siccat.* ℥ij *f. Pulv.*

The Doſe is regulated according to the Age of the Patient, from ℈j. to a ℥j and the manner of taking it according to the Patients Pallat, in Wine, Ale, or Broth; but take it what way he will 'tis excellent, and will perform the work in two or three times taking in the morning faſting, and ſo faſting two hours after it.

But my chief means in this caſe is as follows, and it never fails (if celebrated rightly.)

℞. ☿. *D. gr.* xv. (*more or leſs according to the Age of the Patient*) *Conſ. Roſ. Rubr.* ℥ij, *Spir. Vitriol gut.* iij. *miſce, f. Bol.*

Let this be given early in the morning, and let the Patient faſt at leaſt two hours after, and it will effectually deſtroy the Worms at twice taking, (if not at once.)

Then the next morning following, give a Cathartic to drive out the dead Worms, and the very Seminary of them;

them; either let it be *Pil. Extr. Rudii* ℈ij. or *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* ℥iſ. in warm Poſſet-Ale.

By this means I remember I cauſed a Seaman on board to void an innumerable quantity of Worms, great and ſmall together, twiſted in a skin like a Caul, with a great deal of ſlimy ſubſtance about them.

As to Children that are very young, you may anoint the Navel with *Ol. Myrrhæ*, and in the often and warm embrocation with that, they are uſually Cured; or at leaſt ways it conduceth much, ſo that there needs the leſs Internals to be adminiſtred.

CHAP. LI.

Of Diſeaſes of the Brain that come ſuddenly, as the Apoplexie, Convulſion, Epilepſie.

SOmetimes at Sea, as well as on ſhore, the Convulſion Fits, Apoplexie, and Epilepſie, take men, and the Surgeon muſt endeavour to help ſuch in their Extremity.

We

We find by Experience, that theſe Diſeaſes are ſubject to the Lunar influences, for they come at her certain viciſſitudes. We find likewiſe, that the Blood and Spirits in the numerous Texture of Veins and Arteries, and Nerves in the Brain, are affected, for making revulſion by Phlebotomy uſually doth good.

Therefore when you ſee a man taken with one of theſe Diſtempers, be ſure to let him blood, not only once, but oftner.

Inject likewiſe the * *Enema Carminativa*, for there is a windy vapour, and obnoxious fume, that ariſeth at that time, and oppreſſeth the Brain. *Catalogue No. 19.*

Then the propereſt of inward means (that I know) are theſe.

℞. *Aq. Ceraſ. Nigr.* ℥ij. *Peoniæ Comp. A ſpoon full. Miſce, f. Hauſtus.*

'Tis not only to be taken when the Fits are on, but alſo about the time they are uſually expected; and that Morning and Evening.

The

The Noſtrils and Temples are to be alſo rub'd with the *Aq. Peoniæ Comp.* in the time of the Fit. Or,

℞. *Spir. Sal. Armoniac. gut.* xv. *in Aq. Ceraſ. Nigr. a ſpoonful is approved. And Spir. Corn. Cerv. to ſmell to, and touch the Noſtrils withal.* Or,

℞. *Aq. Bezoartica* ℥ſ. *Aqua Bugloſ.* ℥ij. *fiat Hauſtus.* Or,

℞. *Thriac. Androm.* ℥j. *Spir. Succin. gut.* x. *miſce, f. Bol.*

Any of theſe are approved in this caſe, but eſpecially the *Bezoar*-water, and that of *Peoniæ*-compound.

But if you find a Man ſubject to theſe Diſeaſes, be ſure you let him blood, and give him one of theſe Remedies about the time of the full and change of the Moon, although the Fits are not yet upon him, to prevent further trouble.

CHAP.

CHAP. LII.

Of Catarrhs and Ptiſicks.

THeſe, with their aſſociates, as hoarſeneſs, ſtoppage of the Breaſt, and the like, come commonly from ſome great cold taken. Therefore in the beginning, whilſt 'tis only a Cold, give the Patient a Dram of Venus-Treacle in a Glaſs of Wine well burnt, with a ſprig of Mint in it, and ſweetned with white Sugar, and ſo put him to his warm Bed or Cabbin, covering him well; (eſpecially wrapping his Head warm.) Let him Sweat ſufficiently, for this Doſe doth often a great deal of good in the beginning.

But if for all this, a Hoarſneſs, Cough, or Aſthma is preſent, then make uſe of this Pectoral Ptiſan following:

℞. *Raiſons of the Sun ſtoned* ℥j. *Sebeſtins, Jujubes, ana* No. xv. *dates* No. 6. *Figs.* No. 4. *Hord. Galic.* ℥j. *Liquorice bruiſed* ℥ſ. *Maiden Hairs, Iſop, Colsfoot, Scabioſ.*

bioſ. ana M. ſſ. Decoct them in three pints of Water till two remains; ſtrain it, and let the Patient drink half a pint each morning faſting very warm, and you will find it excellent; eſpecially if you add to each Doſe Syr. *Jujubæ* ℥ſ. *then there is nothing in the World that doth ſurpaſs it in this caſe.*

Thoſe that are very tender, and would have ſweet Doſes, let them have as follows:

℞. *Syr. Clyzericia* ℥j. *Aq. Hyſopii* ℥ij. *miſce, f. Hauſtus, to be drank at once in the morning firſt, and evening laſt.* Or elſe,

℞. *Hyſop. M.* j. *Sem. Urtica bruiſed* ℥j. *Decoct them in a pint of Wine; ſtrain it, and add to the Liquor ſome drops of Ol. Sulph. to make it grateful, and Syr. Capill. Vener.* ℥j. *to ſweeten it, and let the Patient drink a quarter of a pint mornings and evenings warm, and he will find the benefit of it in a little time.* Or,

That

That excellent Medicine, *Species Diarios*, mixt in any of the Pectoral Syrups, (as *Hyſop*, *Jujubæ*, *Capill. Vener.* &c) makes a delicate Lohoc, to be taken with the end of a bruiſed Liquorice-ſtick at all times.

The reaſon why I inſert ſo many Receipts in this place, is, becauſe Conſumptions of the Lungs do often come by the long continuance of a Catarrh, which is from Crude Rheume defluƈting from the Brain upon the Lungs, and fretting their tender Tunicles; (beſides a Patient Nauſeates to take the ſame thing over often.)

Now by over much ſtraining and coughing, ſometimes the Body, (and ſpecially the Head) becomes hot and burning, in ſo much that what Rheume deſcends, cauſeth a heat or ſmall Fever to attend the Patient; and in this caſe there are no better Medicines than theſe following:

℞. Syr. *de Meconio Comp.*, *or Lohoc de Papav. Either of theſe things are excellent, held in the mouth to diſſolve down leiſurely of themſelves.* Or this: ℞

℞. *Balſam. Natural.* ℥ſ. *Mel. Angl.* ℔ſ. *miſce. Let the Patient take the quantity of a Nutmeg Mornings and Evenings, and it will help him.*

But if there is a ſtoppage and ſtuffing of the Breaſt, and Fits of grievous Coughing, by reaſon of globs of tough Flegm ſticking in the Pipes of the Lungs, that cauſes wheeſing, and ſhortneſs of breath, you had beſt do thus:

℞. Syr. *Acetoſ. Comp. on a Liquorice-ſtick it is to be taken. You cannot err in the quantity, nor give it too often, it cuts and carries out (by expectoration) all viſcid, tough, and putrid Flegm.* Or,

℞. *Species Diapenidon.* ℥j. *Aq. Roſa Solis* ℥j. *miſce. This taken often, is admirable in this caſe.*

And ſo is that approved Lohoc *de Pulmone Vulpis*, which being uſed gives free expectoration, and ſo helps Coughing,

Coughing, Wheesing, and frees the Ptisick Breast.

And if the Patient languish, and is faint, you may give him now and then half a Spoonful of *Aq. Imperialis*, which is absolutely Soveraign in the Ptisick, or Consumption of the Lungs, and wonderfully comforteth languishing Nature.

FINIS.

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